Yet ſhrink not, gallant Luſian, nor repine
That Man's eternal deſtiny is thine;
Where'er ſucceſs the advent'rous chief befriends,
Fell Malice on his parting ſteps attends;
On Britain's candidates for fame await,
As now on thee, the harſh decrees of Fate;
Thus are Ambition's fondeſt hopes o'erreach'd,
One dies imprifon'd, and one lives impeach'd.

CHARACTER OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

From Coote's Hiſtory of England *.

THE character of Alfred ſeems to have made as near approaches to perfection as the frailty inſeparable from human nature will allow. He was unqueſtionably, in every reſpect, one of the greateſt men that ever gave ſplendor to a throne, or dignified the annals of a people. His capacity was naturally brilliant, and ſo much improved by cultivation, that he became one of the moſt politic and intelligent princes of his time. His diſcernment was quick, his memory retentive, and his judgment ſound. His talents and virtues were not only of that ſplendid kind which qualified him for the exerciſe of royalty, but were ſuch as would have procured him a high reputation in the ſphere of private life. He was bold, active, and enterpriſing: was poſſeſſed of great fortitude and vigor of mind, and the moſt ſteady and indefatigable perſeverance. Though firm, he was of a mild placable temper; and notwithſtanding the elevation of his rank, he diſplayed on all occaſions the moſt eaſy condeſcenſion, and the moſt winning affability. Some inſtances of great ſeverity occur in the hiſtory of his reign; but even theſe do not derogate from his general character of lenity and moderation. His acts of rigor were always merited, and never unſeaſonable; for the diſorders of the times, which mildneſs and forbearance would have encouraged, required, for their extirpation, the uſe of powerful remedies. He was liberal, without profuſion; and charitable, without oſtentation: and, though prudently oeconomical in the diſpoſal of his revenues, he maintained in his court every requiſite of regal pomp. His goodneſs of heart was conſpicuous in his whole conduct. He conſidered himſelf as born to promote, to the utmoſt of his power, the accommodation and felicity of his fellow-creatures; and though he was perſonally reproved by one of his clerical friends for having neglected the occaſional complaints of thoſe who petitioned him for redreſs in the reign of his brother Ethelred, this neglect might perhaps generally ariſe from the weak foundation on which the allegations of injury reſted; and if it was juſtly imputed to him, it was amply atoned by his ſubſequent behaviour. His affection for his people was ardent and ſincere, and was recompenſed by a loyalty founded on gratitude and attachment. His adminiſtration of juſtice was diſtinguiſhed by ſtrict impartiality; and the influence of rank and wealth could never procure from him a more favourable ſentence than he would give to the pooreſt and moſt unfriended perſons in a ſimilar caſe. With reſpect to religion, he was leſs infected with the ſuperſtition of the times than any of his ſubjects. His devotion, though fervent, was rational; and his firm adherence to chriſtianity aroſe not from idle credulity, but from deliberate ſtudy and conviction.

LORD NELSON.

THE following Extracts of two Letters from the venerable Father of our heroic defender, and from the Admiral himſelf, in a very trying ſituation, deſerve to be handed down to poſterity; together with the Memorial which cuſtom required to be delivered previous to his receiving the merited reward for his ſervices done prior to his great victory.

* See page 252.

Ex-

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr Nelſon *to the* Rev. Brian Allot *in anſwer to a Congratulary Epiſtle on the late Victory. Dated October*, 1798.

My great and good Son went into the world without fortune, but with a heart replete with every moral and religious virtue—theſe have been his compaſs to ſteer by; and it has pleaſed God to be his ſhield in the day of battle, and to give ſucceſs to his wiſhes, to be of ſervice to his country.

His country ſeems ſenſible of his ſervices—but ſhould he ever meet with ingratitude, his ſcars will cry out and plead his cauſe; for, at the ſiege of Baſtia, he loſt an eye; at Teneriffe, an arm; on the memorable 14th of February, he received a ſevere blow on his body, which he ſtill feels, and now a wound on the head. After all this, you will believe his bloom of countenance muſt be faded; but the ſpirit beareth up yet as vigorous as ever.

On the 29th of September he completed his 40th year; cheerful, generous, and good; fearing no evil, becauſe he has done none; an honour to my grey hairs, which, with every mark of old age, creep faſt upon me.

Copy of a letter from Lord Nelſon *to his Lady.*

Vanguard, St Peter's Iſland, off Sardinia, May 24, 1798.

My Dearest Fanny,

I ought not to call what has happened to the Vanguard by the cold name of accident; I believe firmly it was the Almighty's goodneſs to check my conſummate vanity. I hope it has made me a better Officer, as I feel it has made me a better man. I kiſs with all humility the rod. Figure to yourſelf on Sunday evening, at ſun-ſet, a vain man walking in his cabin with a ſquadron around him, who looked up to their Chief to lead them to glory, and in whom their Chief placed the firmeſt reliance, that the proudeſt ſhips of equal numbers belonging to France would have bowed their flags; and with a very rich prize lying by him—Figure to yourſelf on Monday morning, when the ſun roſe, this proud conceited man, his ſhip diſmaſted, his fleet diſperſed, and himſelf in ſuch diſtreſs, that the meaneſt frigate out of France would have been an unwelcome gueſt. But it has pleaſed Almighty God to bring us into a ſafe port, where, although we are refuſed the rights of humanity, yet the Vanguard will, in two days, get to ſea again as an Engliſh man of war.

COPY.

"To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, the Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. and a Rear Admiral in your Majeſty's ſervice.

"That during the preſent war your Memorialiſt has been in four actions with the fleets of the Enemy, viz. on the 13th and 14th of March 1795, and on the 13th of July 1795, and on the 14th of February 1797; in three actions with frigates; in in ſix engagements againſt batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours, in deſtroying veſſels, and in taking three towns. Your Memorialiſt has alſo ſerved on ſhore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the ſieges of Baſtia and Calvi. That during the war he has aſſiſted at the capture of ſeven ſail of the line, ſix frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different ſizes; and taken and deſtroyed near fifty ſail of merchant veſſels; and your Memorialiſt has actually been engaged againſt the enemy upwards of *one hundred and twenty times*. In which ſervice your Memorialiſt has loſt his right arm and eye, and been ſeverely wounded and bruiſed in his body. All which ſervices and wounds your Memorialiſt moſt humbly ſubmits to your Majeſty's moſt gracious conſideration.

Oct. 1797. NELSON."

ORI-

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

By Mr Addison.

"SIR,

June 26, 1715.

"I FIND there is a very ſtrong oppoſition formed againſt you; but I ſhall wait on my Lord Lieutenant this morning, and lay your caſe before him as advantageouſly as I can, if he is not engaged in other company. I am afraid what you ſay of his Grace does not portend any good.

"And now, Sir, believe me, when I aſſure you I never did, nor ever will, on any pretence whatſoever, take more than the ſtated and cuſtomary fees of my office. I might keep the contrary practice concealed from the world, were I capable of it, but I could not from myſelf: and I hope I ſhall always fear the reproaches of my own heart more than thoſe of all mankind. In the mean time, if I can ſerve a gentleman of merit and ſuch a character as you bear in the world, the ſatisfaction I meet with on ſuch an occaſion is always a ſufficient, and the only reward to, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

J. ADDISON."

By Charles I.

The letter, is written by King Charles the Firſt to this nobleman, on the 23d of April in the year 1641, is one proof, among ſeveral others, of the little reliance that was to be placed on the royal word of that deluded Sovereign.

"Strafford,

"The misfortune that is fallen upon you, by the ſtrange miſtaking and conjuncture of theſe times, being ſuch, that I muſt lay by the thoughts of employing you hereafter in my affairs; yet I cannot ſatisfy myſelf, in honour and conſcience, without aſſuring you now, in the midſt of your troubles, that, *upon the word of a King, you ſhall not ſuffer in life, honour, or fortune*: This is but juſtice, and therefore a very mean reward from a maſter, to ſo faithful and able a ſervant as you have ſhewed yourſelf to be; yet it is as much, as I conceive the preſent times will permit: though none ſhall hinder me from being, your conſtant faithful friend,

CHARLES R."

Whitehall, April 23, 1641.

ANECDOTES AND CLEANINGS.

Polybius.

THIS great Hiſtorian thus deſcribes the fall of ancient Rome. The circumſtances he mentions may perhaps apply to other countries: "The body of the people give the final blow, and completed their own ruin, for when they imagine themſelves oppreſſed by the avarice of their rulers on one hand, and are flattered and enflamed by intereſted and ambitious leaders on the other, they then conſult nothing but their paſſions, throw off all regard to authority, will no longer endure their magiſtrates, but take all, even the moſt material parts of power, into their own hands. The Government is then called by the pretticſt of all names, "Liberty and Democracy," but which in fact is the want of all things, Ochlocracy, or the Government of the Mob."

For the democracy or power of the people quickly turns into violence and manual outrage. The aſſembled multitude baniſh one great man, murder another, confiſcate eſtates, and make diviſion of public lands, until exaſperated with its own cruelties, it ſends out a deſpot and an abſolute lord, to whom it ſubmits.

Iſaac Barrow, D. D.

IN the reign of Queen Anne, in the burgh of Innerkuthen, in Scotland, the Maſter of Burleigh (ſo the eldeſt ſon of a Lord or Viſcount is called, while his father is living) fell in love with a young woman in his

father's family; but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to facrifice her virtue to him: which being known, ſhe was ſent away, and he perſuaded to travel. However, before his departure, he declared ſhe ſhould be his wife at his return; and that if any one elſe ſhould marry her in his abſence, he would murder him. This paſſed without much notice, and the young woman was ſoon afterwards married to a ſchoolmaſter in the town.—The Gentleman returned, and, underſtanding who was her huſband, went to his houſe at noon day, pulled out a piſtol, and ſhot him dead on the ſpot, making his eſcape unmoleſted. But a proclamation being afterwards iſſued, with a reward of 200l. for apprehending him, he was at laſt taken and tried at Edinburgh by the Lords of the Juſticiary, and condemned to have his head cut off. Great interceſſion was made to the Queen for his pardon, which proving ineffectual, he found means to make his eſcape out of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, diſguiſed in his ſiſter's clothes, the night before he was to have been executed.

"We ſhould never offer to put a force upon any man's inclination, or ſtrive to bend it unto a compliance with ours; in attempting that, we ſhall *commonly* be diſappointed, and we ſhall *never* come fairly off: for ſome are ſo tough they will never yield to us; none will comply againſt the grain without regret and diſpleaſure; if you extort a compliance with your deſire, you thereby loſe their good opinion and good will, for no man liketh to be overborn with violence or importunity."—*Barrow on Quietneſs, and doing our own Buſineſs*, page 296, folio edition, 1683.

By Madame Necker.

A MAN of genius is the greateſt miracle of nature: and M. de Buffon never ſpoke to me of the wonders of the world without making me think that he was one himſelf.

A GERMAN leaped out of a window: 'What are you doing?' ſaid a perſon to him. 'I am endeavouring to be *lively*,' was the anſwer.

WE might define all crimes, the ſacrifices of the future to the preſent: and all virtues, the ſacrifices of the preſent to the future.

QUEEN Chriſtina, in abdicating her throne to give herſelf up entirely to the literary world, reſembles that woman, who ſuffered two fine teeth to be drawn to pleaſe her lover, becauſe he was always ſaying that he was enamoured only of her mind, and that he regarded not her external charms. His miſtreſs being leſs beautiful, he loved her no longer.

A SKILFUL agricultor, not being able at firſt to perſuade the people to plant potatoes, left a whole field of them unguarded, in the hope of being robbed; fortunately he was ſo, and the people accuſtomed themſelves to that food. Every man of genius, who prefers truth and the public good to his own vanity, will be of a ſimilar opinion, and be pleaſed at being ſurrounded with plagiaries.

THE firſt wife of the late king of Pruſſia had ſent for ſome ſtuffs from France, and would not pay the officer who demanded the duty. She was angry, and gave him a box on the ear. He complained to Frederic, who replied, "The ſtuffs are for the princeſs, the duty is for me, and the box on the ear for you."

IT is mentioned in a ſong, that a certain king, who was very fond of dancing, uſed to put nutſhells in his ſhoes, to mingle pain with pleaſure. The apologue is ingenious: vice and the faults of character always produce the effect of the nutſhells.

A WOMAN'S pleading! 'I deſired this man to make me ſome handſome figures, like my Lord the judge. He has made me ugly ones, like himſelf. Ought I to pay for his tapeſtry?' She gained her cauſe.

PE.

PEROUSE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

(Continued from p. 164.)

CONTENTS.—Arrival at Monterey Bay—Account of the Miſſions—Manners and Cuſtoms of the independent Indians, and of thoſe converted—Dreſs—Game—Trade in Otter Skins.

FROM the departure of the ſhips from Port des Francais, until their arrival at the Spaniſh ſettlement called Monterey Bay, the relation conſiſts entirely of details important only to navigators and geographers, and at the ſame time brief and imperfect. Peroufe himſelf laments his want of time, and his editor obſerves, that if he had attempted to reconnoitre all the great openings and bays, which the immenſe extent of coaſt preſented, he muſt have abandoned all the ultimate projects of his voyage, and formally departed from his inſtructions.

Arriving, however, at Monterey, one of the chief places of North California, we meet with an intereſting account of the Spaniſh miſſionaries, their religious government, and ſucceſs. The reader will naturally make ſome allowance for the repugnance with which the author treats religious eſtabliſhments, but there is no reaſon to doubt his veracity as to facts. It may be neceſſary to premiſe that there are ten preſidencies in North California, the oldeſt of which was eſtabliſhed only in 1769, and the Franciſcan miſſionaries reckon the number of their converts among the Indians at five thouſand one hundred and forty-three.

On the 14th of September, in the evening, we anchored at two leagues from the ſhore, in view of the preſidency, and the two ſhips that were in the road. They had fired guns every quarter of an hour, in order to make known the anchorage, which the fog might conceal from us. At ten o'clock in the evening, the Captain of the corvette *la Favorite* came on board my ſhip in his long-boat, and offered to pilot our ſhips into the port. The corvette *la Princeſſe* had alſo ſent a pilot with her long-boat on board the Aſtrolabe. We learned, that theſe were two Spaniſh ſhips, which were commanded by Don Eſtevan Martinez, lieutenant of a frigate of the department of St Blas, in the province of Guadalaxara. A ſmall navy was kept up by the Spaniſh government in this port, under the orders of the viceroy of Mexico; it conſiſts of four corvettes of twelve guns, and one goletta, their particular deſtination is the ſupplying with neceſſaries the preſidencies of North California. Theſe are the ſame ſhips which have made the two laſt Spaniſh expeditions on the northweſt coaſt of America; they are alſo ſometimes ſent as packet boats to Manilla, when it is neceſſary to convey with expedition the orders of the court.

We weighed at ten o'clock in the morning, and anchored in the road at noon; they ſaluted us with ſeven guns, which we returned; and I diſpatched an officer to the governor with the letter of the Spaniſh miniſter, which had been forwarded to me in France before my departure; it was unſealed, and addreſſed to the viceroy of Mexico, whoſe authority extends as far as Monterey, though it is eleven hundred leagues by land from his capital.

M. Fages, commandant of the fort of the two Californias, had already received orders to pay us the ſame civility and reſpect as the ſhips of his own nation; they executed theſe orders with a grace and obliging attention, which deſerve from us the moſt lively acknowledgments. They did not confine themſelves to obliging expreſſions; oxen, roots, greens, and milk, were ſent on board in abundance. The ſame eagerneſs to ſerve us became a ſubject of rivalſhip between the commanders of the two corvettes and the commandant of the fort; each of them was deſirous excluſively to poſſeſs the right of providing for our

want, and when the amount came to be closed, it was absolutely necessary to insist on their receiving our money. Roots, greens, milk, fowls, all the labourers of the garrison to assist our getting in wood and water, were furnished *gratis*; and the oxen, sheep, and corn of various sorts were rated at so very moderate a price, that it was evident they only presented us an account because we had pressingly required it.

M. Fages, to these acts of generosity, joined the most obliging demeanour; his house was ours, and all his servants were at our disposal.

The holy fathers of the mission of St Charles, two leagues distant from Monterey, soon arrived at the presidency: equally attentive to us as the officers of the fort and the two frigates, they invited us to dine with them, and promised to make us acquainted with the detail of the rules of their missions, the manner in which the Indians live, their arts, their newly acquired manners, and, generally speaking, every thing which might be interesting to the curiosity of travellers. We eagerly accepted offers, which, had we not been so kindly prevented, we should not have feared to have solicited; it was agreed that we should set out the next day but one. M. Fages requested to accompany us, and took upon himself to furnish us with horses. After traversing a small plain covered with herds of cattle, and in which there were left only a few trees to serve as a shelter to these animals against the rain or too great heat, we ascended the hills, and were struck with the sound of several bells which announced our arrival, of which the monks had been advertised by a horseman whom the governor had detached for that purpose.

We were received like Lords of a parish when they make their first appearance on their estate; the president of the missions, clothed in his cope, the holy water sprinkle in his hand, waited for us at the door of the church, which was illuminated the same as on their greatest festivals; he conducted us to the foot of the high altar, where *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving for the happy success of our voyage.

Before we entered the church, we had passed by a place where the Indians of both sexes were ranged in a row; they expressed no surprise in their countenances, and we were left in doubt whether we were the subject of their conversation during the rest of the day. The parish church is very neat, although covered with straw; it is dedicated to St Charles, and ornamented with pretty good paintings, copied from Italian originals. There is a picture of Hell, in which the painter seems to have borrowed a little of the imagination of Callot; but as it is absolutely necessary to strike the senses of these new converts with the most lively impressions, I am persuaded that a similar representation has never done more service in any country, and that it would be impossible for the protestant mode of worship, which forbids images, and nearly all the other ceremonies of our church, to make any progress among this people. I have my doubts, whether the picture of Paradise, which is placed opposite to that of Hell, produces so good an effect on them; the state of quietness which it represents, and that complacent satisfaction of the elect who surround the throne of the Supreme Being, are ideas too sublime for rude unpolished men; but it is necessary to place rewards by the side of punishments, and it was a rigorous duty not to allow the smallest change in the kind of delights promised by the catholic religion.

We repassed, on going out of the church, the same row of male and female Indians, who had never quitted their post during the *Te Deum*; the children had only removed a little, and formed groups round the mis-

sionary's

fionary's houſe, which is in front of the church, as are alſo the different ſtore-houſes. On the right ſtands the Indian village, conſiſting of about fifty cabins, which ſerve as dwelling places to ſeven hundred and forty perſons of both ſexes, compriſing their children, which compoſe the miſſion of St Charles, or of Monterey.

Theſe cabins are the moſt miſerable that are to be met with among any people; they are round, ſix feet in diameter, by four in height; ſome ſtakes, of the ſize of an arm, fixed in the earth, and which approach each other in an arch at the top, compoſe the timber-work of it; eight or ten bundles of ſtraw, very ill arranged over theſe ſtakes, defend the inhabitants, well or ill, from the rain and wind; and more than half of this cabin remain open when the weather is fine; their only precaution is to have each of them two or three bundles of ſtraw at hand by way of reſerve.

All the exhortations of the miſſionaries have never been able to procure a change of this general architecture of the two Californias; the Indians ſay, that they like plenty of air, that it is convenient to ſet fire to their houſes when they are devoured in them by too great a quantity of fleas, and that they can build another in leſs than two hours. The independent Indians, who, as hunters, ſo frequently change their places of abode, have a ſtrong motive.

The colour of theſe Indians, which is that of negroes; the houſe of the religious; their ſtorehouſes, which are built of brick and pointed with mortar; the floor of earth, upon which they preſs in the grain; the oxen, horſes, in a word, every thing reminded us of a habitation in St Domingo, or any other Weſt India colony. The men and women are aſſembled by the ſound of the bell, one of the religious conducts them to their work, to church, and to all their other exerciſes. We mention it with pain, the reſemblance is ſo perfect, that we ſaw men and women loaded with irons, others in the ſtocks; and at length the noiſe of the ſtrokes of a whip ſtruck our ears, this puniſhment being alſo admitted, but not exerciſed with much ſeverity.

The monks, by their anſwers to our different queſtions, gave us the moſt complete information reſpecting the government of this ſpecies of religious community; for no other name can be given to the legiſlation they have eſtabliſhed: they are ſuperiors both in ſpiritual and temporal affairs: the products of the land are entirely entruſted to their adminiſtration. There are ſeven hours allotted to labour in the day, two hours to prayers, and four or five on Sundays and feſtivals, which are altogether dedicated to reſt and divine worſhip. Corporal puniſhments are inflicted on the Indians of both ſexes who neglect pious exerciſes, and ſeveral ſins, the puniſhment of which in Europe is reſerved only to Divine juſtice, are puniſhed with chains or the ſtocks. In a word, to make an end of the compariſon with religious communities, from the moment a new convert is baptized, he becomes the ſame as if he had pronounced eternal vows: if he make his eſcape for the purpoſe of returning to his relations in the independent villages, they cauſe him to be ſummoned to return three times; and if he refuſe, they claim the authority of the governor, who ſends ſoldiers to force him away from the midſt of his family, and conduct him to the miſſions, where he is condemned to receive a certain number of laſhes with the whip. Theſe people are ſo deſtitute of courage, that they never oppoſe the leaſt reſiſtance to three or four ſoldiers, who, in reſpect to them, ſo groſsly violate the rights of men; and this cuſtom, againſt which reaſon ſo forcibly objects, is maintained, becauſe theologians have decided, that baptiſm could not in conſcience be adminiſtered to men ſo fickle, unleſs the government, in ſome meaſure, became

came reſponſible for their perſeverance, by officiating as their god-father.

M. Philip de Neve, the predeceſſor of M. Fages, who has been dead about four years, commandant of the interior provinces of Mexico, a man of great humanity and much Chriſtian philoſophy, had proteſted againſt this cuſtom; he was of opinion, that the progreſs of faith would be more rapid, and the prayers of the Indians more agreeable to the Supreme Being, if they were not conſtrained; he was deſirous of a conſtitution leſs monkiſh, to give more civil liberty to the Indians, and leſs deſpotiſm to the executive power of the preſidencies, the government of which might fall into the hands of covetous and barbarous men; he thought, that it was alſo neceſſary to moderate their authority, by erecting a magiſtracy, which ſhould act as a tribune of the Indians, and poſſeſs ſufficient authority to guarantee them from vexations. This juſt man had ſerved his country from his infancy; but he did not poſſeſs the prejudices of his ſtation, and he was ſenſible, that a military government is liable to great inconveniences, when it is not moderated by ſome intermediate power; he might, however, have experienced the difficulty of ſupporting the conflict of three authorities, in a country ſo far diſtant from the general government of Mexico, ſince the miſſionaries, who are ſo pious and reſpectable, are already in an open rupture with the governor, who on his part appears to me to be a loyal ſoldier.

We wiſhed to be preſent at the diſtributions which took place at every meal; and as every day, with this ſpecies of religious, reſembled the preceding one, by giving the hiſtory of one of theſe days, the reader will be in poſſeſſion of the whole year's proceedings.

The Indians as well as the miſſionaries riſe with the ſun, and go to prayers and maſs, which laſt an hour, and during this time there is cooked in the middle of the ſquare, in three large kettles, barley meal, the grain of which has been roaſted previous to being ground; this ſpecies of boiled food, which the Indians call *atole*, and of which they are very fond, is ſeaſoned neither with ſalt nor butter, and to us would prove a very inſipid meſs.

Every cabin ſends to take the portion for all its inhabitants in a veſſel made of bark; there is not the leaſt confuſion or diſorder, and when the coppers are empty, they diſtribute that which ſticks to the bottom to the children who have beſt retained their leſſons of chatechiſm.

This meal continues three quarters of an hour, after which they all return to their labours; ſome go to plough the earth with oxen, others to dig the garden; in a word, every one is employed in different domeſtic occupations, and always under the ſuperintendance of one or two of the religious.

The women are charged with little elſe but the care of their houſewifery, their children, and roaſting and grinding the ſeveral grains: this laſt operation is very long and laborious, becauſe they have no other means of doing it but by cruſhing the grain in pieces with a cylinder upon a ſtone. M. de Langle, being a witneſs of this operation, made the miſſionaries a preſent of his mill, and a greater ſervice could not have been rendered them, as by theſe means four women would in a day perform the work of a hundred, and time enough will remain to ſpin the wool of their ſheep, and to manufacture coarſe ſtuffs. But at preſent the religious, more occupied with the intereſts of heaven than temporal welfare, have greatly neglected the introduction of the common arts: they are themſelves ſo auſtere, that they have no chimney to their chambers, though winter is frequently very ſevere there; and even the greateſt anchorites

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At noon the dinner was announced by the bell; the Indians quitted their work, and sent to fetch their rations in the same vessels as at breakfast; but this second mess was thicker than the first; there was mixed in it corn and maize, and pease and beans; the Indians name it *poussole*. They return again to their labour from two o'clock till four or five; afterward they attend evening prayers, which continue near an hour, and is followed by a new ration of *atole* like that at breakfast. These three distributions are sufficient for the subsistence of the far greater number of Indians, and this very economical soup might perhaps be very profitably adopted in our years of scarcity; some seasoning would certainly be necessary to be added to it, their whole knowledge of cookery consisting in being able to roast the grain before it is reduced into meal. As the Indian women have no vessels of earth or metal for this operation, they perform it in large baskets made of bark, over a little lighted charcoal; they turn these vessels with so much rapidity and address, that they effect the swelling and bursting of the grain without burning the basket, though it is made of very combustible materials: and we can testify, that the best roasted coffee does not nearly equal the exactness with which these women prepare their corn. It is distributed to them every morning, and the smallest dishonesty when they give it out is punished by whipping, but it is very seldom indeed they are exposed to it. These punishments are adjudged by Indian magistrates, called *caciques*; there are in every mission three of them, chosen by the people from among those whom the missionaries have not excluded; but to give a just idea of this magistracy, we shall say that these caciques are like the governors of a plantation, passive beings, blind executors of the will of their superiors, and that their principal functions consist in serving as beadles in the church, and there maintaining order and an air of contemplation. The women are never whipped in public, but in an enclosed and somewhat distant place, lest perhaps their cries might inspire too lively a compassion, which might stimulate the men to revolt; these last, on the contrary, are exposed to the view of all their fellow-citizens, that their punishment may serve as an example; in general they ask pardon, in which case the executioner lessens the force of his lashes, but the number of them is never receded from.

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They are frequently permitted to hunt and fish on their own account, and on their return they generally make the missionaries some present in game and fish, but they always proportion the quantity to what is absolutely necessary for them, always taking care to increase it if they hear of any new guests who are on a visit to their superiors. The women rear fowls about their cabins, the eggs of which they give their children; these fowls are the property of the Indians, as well as their clothes, and other little articles of household furniture, and those necessary for the chase. There is no instance of their having robbed each other, though their fastenings to the doors consist only of a simple bundle of straw, which they place across the entrance when all the inhabitants are absent.

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To ſome of our readers theſe manners will appear patriarchal; they will not reflect, that there is not any furniture in theſe habitations, which offers objects ſufficient to tempt the cupidity of thoſe in the neighbouring cabin. The Indians being aſſured of their food, they have no other want, than that of giving life to others, who cannot fail to be as ſtupid and enſlaved as themſelves.

The men in the miſſions have ſacrificed much more to Chriſtianity than the women, becauſe they were accuſtomed to polygamy, and were even in the cuſtom of eſpouſing all the ſiſters of a family. The women, on the other hand, have acquired the advantage of excluſively receiving the careſſes of one man only. I confeſs, however, that notwithſtanding the unanimous report of the miſſionaries on this pretended polygamy, I cannot conceive, that it could have been eſtabliſhed in a ſavage nation; for the number of men there being pretty nearly equal to the women, a forced continence muſt be the reſult of it to many, unleſs that conjugal fidelity had been leſs ſcrupulouſly obſerved there than in the miſſions, where the religious have conſtituted themſelves the guardians of the woman's virtue. An hour after ſupper they have the care of ſhutting up, under lock and key, all thoſe whoſe huſbands are abſent, as well as the young girls above nine years of age, and during the day they are entruſted to the ſuperintendence of the matrons. So many precautions are ſtill inſufficient, and we have ſeen men in the ſtocks, and women in irons, for having deceived the vigilance of theſe female argufes, who have not been ſufficiently ſharp ſighted.

The converted Indians have preſerved all the ancient uſages which their new religion does not prohibit; the ſame cabins, the ſame games, the ſame dreſſes; that of the richeſt conſiſts of an otter's ſkin cloak, which covers their loins, and deſcends below their groin; the moſt lazy have only a ſimple piece of linen cloth, with which they are furniſhed by the miſſion for the purpoſe of hiding their nakedneſs, and a ſmall cloak of rabbit's ſkin covers their ſhoulders, which is faſtened with a pack-thread under the chin; the head and the reſt of the body is abſolutely naked; ſome of them, however, have hats of ſtraw, very neatly matted.

The women's dreſs is a cloak of deer ſkin, ill tanned; thoſe of the miſſions have a cuſtom of making a ſmall boddice, with ſleeves, of them; it is their only apparel, with a ſmall apron of ruſhes, and a petticoat of ſtag's ſkin, which covers their loins, and deſcends to the middle of the leg. The young girls under nine years of age have merely a ſimple girdle, and the children of the other ſex are quite naked.

The hair of the men and women is cut four or five inches from the root. The Indians of the *rancheries* (name of an Indian independent village) having no inſtruments of iron, perform this operation with lighted firebrands; they have alſo a cuſtom of painting their bodies red, and black when they are in mourning. The miſſionaries have forbidden the firſt of theſe paintings, but they have been under the neceſſity of tolerating the other, becauſe theſe people are attached to their friends in the moſt lively manner; they ſhed tears whenever they are called to their remembrance, although it may be a long time ſince they have loſt them, and if even by accident any one have pronounced their name before them, they conceive themſelves offended. The ties of family have leſs force with them than thoſe of friendſhip; the children ſcarcely acknowledge their father; they quit his cabin as ſoon as they are capable of providing for their own ſubſiſtence, but they preſerve a much longer attachment to the mother, who, with extreme tenderneſs, had brought them

up,

up, and never beaten them but when they diſcovered a cowardice in their little fights with children of the ſame age.

The old men of the rancheries, who are no longer capable of hunting, are ſupported at the expence of their whole village, and in general are conſiderably reſpected. The independent ſavages are very frequently at war, but the fear of the Spaniards makes them reſpect their miſſions, and this, perhaps, is not one of the leaſt cauſes of the augmentation of the Chriſtian villages. Their arms are the bow, and arrow pointed with a flint very ſkilfully worked; theſe bows, made of wood, and ſtrung with the ſinews of an ox, are very far ſuperior to thoſe of the inhabitants of Port des Francais.

We were aſſured, that they neither eat their priſoners, nor their enemies killed in battle; that, nevertheleſs, when they had vanquiſhed, and put to death upon the field of battle, chiefs, or very courageous men, they have eaten ſome pieces of them, leſs as a ſign of hatred or revenge, than as an homage which they paid to their valour, and in the full perſuaſion that this food would be likely to increaſe their own courage. They ſcalp the vanquiſhed as in Canada, and pluck out their eyes, which they have the art of preſerving free from corruption, and which they carefully keep as precious ſigns of their victory. Their cuſtom is to burn their dead, and to depoſit their aſhes in morais.

They have two games to which they dedicate their whole leiſure. The firſt, to which they give the name of *takerſia*, conſiſts in throwing and rolling a ſmall hoop, of three inches in diameter, in a ſpace of ten ſquare toiſes, cleared of graſs, and ſurrounded with faſcines. Each of the two players holds a ſtick, of the ſize of a common cane, and five feet long; they endeavour to paſs this ſtick into the hoop while it is in motion, if in this they ſucceed they gain two points and if the hoop, when it ſtops, ſimply reſts upon their ſtick, they gain one by it; the game is three points. This game is a violent exerciſe, becauſe the hoop or the ſtick is always in action.

The other game, named *touſſi*, is more eaſy; they play it with four, two on each ſide; each in his turn hides a piece of wood in his hands, while his partner makes a thouſand geſtures, to take off the attention of the adverſaries. It is curious enough to a ſtander-by to ſee them ſquatted down oppoſite to each other, keeping the moſt profound ſilence, watching the features and moſt minute circumſtances, which may aſſiſt them in diſcovering the hand which conceals the piece of wood; they gain or loſe a point, according to their gueſſing right or wrong, and thoſe who gain it have a right to hide in their turn: the game is five points, and the common ſtake is beads, and, among the independent Indians, the favours of their women. Theſe have no knowledge of a God, or of a future ſtate, with the exception of ſome ſouthern nations, who had a confuſed idea of this kind before the arrival of the miſſionaries; theſe placed their Paradiſe in the middle of the ſeas, where the elect enjoy a coolneſs that they can never meet with in their burning ſands, and they ſuppoſed Hell to be in the hollow of the mountains.

The miſſionaries, always perſuaded from their prejudices, and perhaps from their own experience, that the reaſon of theſe men is never clear, which is, in their opinion, a juſt motive for treating them like children, admit but a very ſmall number of them to the communion; theſe are the geniuſes of the colony, who, like Deſcartes and Newton, would have enlightened their age, and their fellow citizens, by teaching them that four and four make eight, a calculation far beyond the reach of a great

number.

number. The plan purſued by theſe miſſionaries is by no means calculated to free them from this ſtate of ignorance, every object of it is confined to obtaining the rewards of another life, and the commoneſt arts, even that of our village ſurgeons, are not exerciſed among them; many children fall ſacrifices in conſequence of ruptures, which the ſlighteſt addreſs might cure, and our ſurgeons were fortunate enough to relieve a ſmall number of them, and to teach them the uſe of bandages.

It muſt be allowed, that, if the jeſuits were neither more charitable, nor more pious, than theſe religious, they were at leaſt poſſeſſed of greater talents; the immenſe edifice, which they raiſed in Paraguay, muſt excite the moſt lively admiration; but their ambition and prejudices will ever be liable to the reproach of that ſyſtem of community ſo contrary to the principles of civilization, which has been imitated but too ſervilely in all the miſſions of California. This government is to the Indians a real theocracy; they believe, that their ſuperiors have an immediate and continual communication with God, and that they every day cauſe him to deſcend upon the altar. Under the favour of this opinion, the fathers live in the greateſt ſecurity in the middle of the villages, their doors are not even ſhut in the night while they are aſleep; though the hiſtory of their miſſion furniſhes the example of the maſſacre of one of their body. It is well known, that this aſſaſſination was the conſequence of a commotion occaſioned by an imprudence, for homicide is a crime very rare, even among the independents; is is, however, only puniſhed by general contempt; but if a man fall under the blows of ſeveral perſons, it is ſuppoſed that he has deſerved his fate, ſince he has drawn ſo many enemies upon him.

North California, the moſt northern ſettlement in which is St Francis, in latitude 37° 58, has, according to the opinion of the governor of Monterey, no other boundary than that of America; and our ſhips in penetrating as far as Mount Saint Elias, have not reached its limits. To the motives of piety, which originally determined Spain to ſacrifice ſuch conſiderable ſums for the maintenance of its miſſions and preſidencies, are at this time to be added powerful motives of ſtate, which may direct the attention of government toward that valuable part of America, where the otters ſkins are as common as in the Aleutian iſlands, and thoſe of the other ſeas frequented by the Ruſſians.

We found at Monterey a Spaniſh commiſſary, called M. Vincent Vaſſadre y Vega; he had brought orders to the governor, which enjoined him to collect together all the otter ſkins of his ten miſſions and four preſidencies, the government have reſerved to itſelf the excluſive commerce of them. M. Fages aſſured me, that he could annually furniſh twenty thouſand of them; and as he knew the country, he added, that if the commerce of China required a ſale of thirty thouſand ſkins, two or three ſettlements to the northward of St Francis would ſoon procure them for the commerce of his nation.

It is not a little ſurpriſing, that the Spaniards having dependencies ſo near, and communications ſo frequent between Manilla and China, have remained to this moment ignorant of the value of this valuable peltry.

It is to Captain Cook, and the publication of his voyage, that they owe this elucidation of their intereſts, which will hereafter be productive of the greateſt advantages; thus, this great man has navigated for the general benefit of every nation, and his own holds over the others only the glory of the enterprize, and that of having given him birth.

The otter is an amphibious animal,

mal, as common over the whole weſtern coaſt of America, from 20° as far as 60° as ſeals in Hudſon's Bay, and on the coaſt of Labrador. The Indians, who are not ſo good ſeamen as the Eſquimaux, and whoſe boats at Monterey are only made of reeds, catch them on the land with ſnares, or by knocking them down with large ſticks when they find them at a diſtance from the ſhore; for this purpoſe, they keep themſelves concealed behind rocks, for this animal is frightened at the leaſt noiſe, and immediately plunges into the water. Antecedent to the preſent year, an otter's ſkin bore no higher value than two hares ſkins; the Spaniards never ſuſpected they would be ſo much ſought after; they had never ſent them to Europe, and Mexico was too hot a climate to ſuppoſe there would be any ſale for them there.

I am of opinion, that in a few years there will be a great revolution in the commerce of the Ruſſians at Kiatcha, from the difficulty they will find in withſtanding this competition. The compariſon that I have made between the otters ſkin of Monterey and thoſe of Port des Francais, leads to me believe that the ſkins of the ſouth are rather inferior; but the difference is ſo trifling, that I am not poſitively certain of it, and I have my doubts whether this inferiority can make ſo great a difference as ten per cent. in the price of the commodity. It is next to a certainty, that the new company at Manilla will endeavour to get this commerce into its own hands, which would be the moſt fortunate circumſtance that could happen for the Ruſſians, becauſe it is the nature of excluſive privileges to deſtroy, or at leaſt in great meaſure to cripple all the branches of induſtry and commerce, to which liberty alone can give all the energies of which they are capable.

(*To be continued*)

COMPARATIVE STATE OF LITERATURE.

LITERATURE is either leſs cultivated, or leſs valued in theſe days than it was in thoſe of our anceſtors, for certainly learning does not *now* receive the honours it *then* did. That it is leſs cultivated, cannot, I think, with any truth be aſſerted, becauſe the preſent is denominated a learned age. It muſt be the univerſality then, with which it is diffuſed through ſociety, that renders it leſs valuable: as articles grow cheap, not in proportion to their inſignificancy, but their abundance. Great talents, indeed, in any condition of civilized ſociety muſt inevitably confer a certain degree of power: inſinuch as they render their poſſeſſors either uſeful, or formidable: but ſcarcely any literary attainments would, I apprehend, raiſe a writer in theſe days, to the ſame degree of eminence and requeſt, as Petrarch, Eraſmus, and Politiano enjoyed, in their reſpective times. We have now amongſt us many ſcholars of great erudition: men of diſtinguiſhed abilities: yet I much queſtion, as haughty as kings were under the old feudal ſyſtem, if any of the princes in being would contend with the ſame eagerneſs for their favour, as we learn the various ſovereigns of Europe did, for that of Petrarch, or Eraſmus.

It has been queſtioned by ſome, whether the number of publications, which are annually poured upon the world, have contributed in any proportionable ratio to the encreaſe of literature? In my opinion, they have *not*. To a liberal and cultivated mind there is certainly no indulgence equal to the luxury of books: but, in works of learning, may not the facilities of information be encreaſed, until the powers of application and retention be diminiſhed? After admitting that

the preſent is a learned age, it may appear ſingular to doubt, whether it affords individuals as profoundly learned, (at leaſt as far as Latin and Greek go,) as ſome who flouriſhed in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries. The general maſs of learning is greater now than it was then; and is evidently of a more valuable tendency. Yet, whether any of the ſcholars of the preſent day could compoſe Latin verſes with as much claſſic purity, and taſte, as Strada, Sannazaries, or Politiano; or whether any of our commentators, eminent as they are, could break a ſpear in the amphitheatre of criticiſm, with Eraſmus, Scaliger, Salmaſius, or Milton, is a matter I much doubt. I am aware that the different ſtate in which literature now ſtands, compared with that in which it formerly ſtood, may be urged as one reaſon for the ſuperior celebrity which learning then conferred. Men generally unenlightened, but knowing the value of information, would make compariſons, and attribute to genius a degree of credit, perhaps, exceeding its real merit: but, independent of this, the writings of the early critics contain infinite learning. Before the modern languages were ſo poliſhed that ſcholars could compoſe in them, it is known that the practice prevailed generally amongſt literary men, of writing and ſpeaking in Latin. This naturally led to a knowledge of that language, not only from motives of refinement, but of neceſſity alſo: for hiſtories, poems, and even familiar letters, were compoſed in Latin. The ſtudy of ſchool-divinity, and the diſcuſſion of learned queſtions in the form of theſes, ſerved to quicken the comprehenſion of the ſtudent: and the introduction of the Ariſtotelian philoſophy into the ſchools, however little it might agree with the ſimplicity of the Goſpel, would naturally give the mind a degree of penetration and conjecture conducive to the diſcoveries of emendatory criticiſm. An acquaintance with the Latin was not, however, confined to *our* ſex only: the knowledge of it was familiar to *ladies* of rank in the ſixteenth century. We are told by Moreri of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, "That ſhe was doubtleſs the handſomeſt princeſs of her age, and *very learned* in the Latin tongue, in which ſhe pronounced ſeveral orations." And there are ſtill preſerved in the Bodleian, if I miſtake not, ſome Latin letters, or pieces of Queen Elizabeth, in her own hand-writing. Catherine of Medicis alſo is repreſented by hiſtorians as a ſplendid patroneſs of literature. She poſſeſſed the hereditary attachment of her houſe to letters and learned men; and was, we may reaſonably conclude, ſkilful in the languages.

The ſtrange mixture of religion and gallantry, chivalry, and imagination, that exiſted in the dark ages, had *not* loſt its hold upon the mind of men, even after the reſtoration of light under the pontificate of Leo. This ſyſtem was a faſcinating appeal to the paſſions, and gave riſe—firſt to romances, which are an unconnected and improbable narration of religion, love, and war; and next—to novels, a more contracted ſpecies of ſtory. Of the laſt deſcription, the Italians, and particularly Boccaccio, have afforded many ſpecimens highly entertaining. Cervantes himſelf, although he wrote in ridicule of the prevailing taſte of the age, does not appear to have been entirely free from the contagion of chivalry. His "*Don Quoxite*" ſhews a writer well read in romance, and not a little attached to it. The novels he has introduced in the body of his work, diſplay the predominant ſpirit of the times. They are beautiful, and exquiſitely touching. So highly, indeed, did the Spaniſh and Italian noveliſts poſſeſs the power of imagination, a power in ſuch times not much leſs than the power of the keys of St Peter, that Shakeſpear, that great maſter of poetic fiction, has founded many of his

his dramatic pieces upon ſtories taken from the latter*.—Milton alſo. notwithſtand the ſeverity of his learning, appears to have been attached, in no conſiderable degree, to the peruſal of romances. And what is the ſtory of "The admirable Crichton," who was—"*Tam Marti, quam Mercurio*;" and is ſaid to have poſſeſſed powers, apparantly beyond all human attainment, but a romance, or at leaſt, a true ſtory romantically embelliſhed.

From theſe remarks, I would not be underſtood as wiſhing to make invidious compariſons between the learning of different ages, or to depreciate that of our own. Upon a fair inveſtigation, there can be no doubt, I think, to which ſide the ſcale of general literature would incline. My object ſimply is, to ſhew the different direction which letters take, and the different patronage which they obtain, in different periods of ſociety. Indeed, learning may properly be ſaid to *lead* than to *follow* the courſe of the world: ſince, though it may, at firſt, bend to the ſpirit of the age, it will in the end aſſuredly direct, and govern it. The general ſtock of genius is, perhaps, always pretty equal: the opportunities of improving it, and the ſupport it receives, vary with the times. Petrarch and Eraſmus were careſſed by popes and princes: Butler, Otway, and Chatterton, not much inferior in merit, were abſolutely ſtarved; and Johnſon, whoſe moral works were calculated to delight and improve the age, lived long in diſtreſs, and at length received a ſcanty penſion. In ſome ages, and upon ſome occaſions, it muſt be admitted, a genius darts upon the world with intellectual powers, that no induſtry, in the common courſe of things, can hope to equal: but this is a *particular* caſe, and is generally compenſated ſome other way. If former times have enjoyed works of more fancy, and ſublimity of imagination, than are given to us, we, in return, poſſeſs more uſeful acquiſitions. If they have had their Spencer, Taſſo, and Shakeſpear, we boaſt Newton, Locke, and Johnſon.—Science, taſte, and correction, are indeed the characteriſtics of the preſent day. Every thing is refined; every thing is grand. We are actually miſers in luxury and taſte, and have left nothing for poſterity. "*Veximus ad ſummum fortunæ*"—We learn our Greek from the Purſuits of Literature, and our morality from Pariſot: and do not ſee how we are to be outdone either in learning or in dreſs.

* Or call up him that left half told,
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold,
Of Camball, and of Algarſife,
And who had Canace to wife.
That own'd the virtuous ring and glaſs,
And of the wond'rous horſe of braſs,
On which the Tartar did ride."
(Il Penſeroso).

MORAL, POLITICAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SPIRITS.

TO begin with the *Spirit of Contradiction.* This I reckon a compound ſpirit, requiring at leaſt two ingredients, eſpecially when made for family uſe. It is of a very warm nature, and if indulged in to exceſs, as I have ſeen in ſome very reputable families, produces very pernicious effects. It is not only accompanied with a violent flushing of the face, as moſt other ardent ſpirits, but I have even obſerved that the children of parents who uſe it have been affected by it, even after they have grown up. That which is made for public uſe is compounded of various ingredients, and is ſuppoſed, I know not why, to be good for the lungs, as it is frequently taken in large doſes by the ſpeakers of public aſſemblies, from the ſenate of the nation down to the veſtry of a pariſh. Not having an opportunity of analyzing it by chemical proceſs, I can only ſay, from obſervation, that it

expands by heat, and frequently ſends out effluvia not of the moſt agreeeable nature. I have ſometimes reduced it to a mild ſtate, by dropping an argument or two into the glaſs, but thoſe who are addicted to this kind of ſpirit will ſeldom allow of that.

2. The *Spirit of Innovation.* The remark that we eat and drink as much by faſhion as by taſte is very juſt, when applied to this ſpirit, which has been cried up, or prohibited, according to caprice at various periods. It became very faſhionable firſt in the time of Henry VIII. and continued in the ſhort reign of Edward VI. Queen Mary prohibited it under the ſevereſt penalties, ordering various perſons employed in the diſtilling of it to be burnt alive. Queen Elizabeth, however, being a ſingle woman, and probably loving a *dram*, revived the uſe of it. What had been manufactured at this time is yet in high eſtimation by thoſe who underſtand the true nature of ſuch a ſpirit, but it would appear that the original receipt was loſt about the time of Charles I. when the people being ſtill fond of ſpirits, a great number of quacks ſet about preparing it in various ways: ſcarce a drop was genuine, yet the pleaſure of intoxication was ſuch, that the people drank huge draughts of it, pure or impure, and public buſineſs was for a time ſhamefully neglected. Robberies, confiſcations, and even murder became common. The effects which it produced of a more ludicrous nature were, that the loweſt of the people, after they had indulged themſelves in copious libations of this ſpirit, took it in their heads to preach, and even common ſoldiers often mounted the pulpit when they ſhould have mounted guard. Some pretended to be inſpired, and uttered prophecies. At length, however, whether from being ſenſible of the bad effects of this ſpirit upon the *conſtitution*, or from its being prohibited, it got gradually into diſgrace, and a purer ſort of it was made, which being confined to the *better* ſort of people was a favourite liquor at the Revolution; and had the receipt been carefully preſerved, and none of the *articles* omitted, or worſe ingredients ſubſtituted in their room, this would have been at this time the ſtandard ſpirit of the nation. A few years ago a quantity of it was ſmuggled from France, and having been a faſhionable liquor there, of courſe became a faſhionable liquor here, according to the uſual courſe of all our faſhions, which always originated with that gay and lively people. This ſpirit, however, was ſoon diſcovered to be of a very ardent and heating nature, and unfit for the *conſtitution* of the people of this country. For a time its effects could not be prevented, although every poſſible means were taken, becauſe it was confined to *private drinkers*. Some notwithſtanding, who had taken too great a doſe, betrayed it in public, and very ſevere laws were enacted againſt it. Indeed it was ſuppoſed the legiſlature took the beſt poſſible method to ſtrike at the root of the evil, by *ſtewing up* the *mouths* of thoſe who were addicted to this ſpirit. Having had ſome few opportunities to examine it, it appears to me to be very pernicious, and highly inflammatory, unleſs taken in very ſmall quantities, and that at regular times. The *body* too muſt be duly prepared for a courſe of it, for it will not ſuit every conſtitution, particularly thoſe which are either very good or very bad. To the former it is uſeleſs or liable to create uneaſineſs in the head, and to the latter it is dangerous from want of ſtrength to carry it off gently. In the latter, alſo, it riſes to a flame, the moment it is uſed. I am of opinion that if it were *rectified* it might be frequently uſed with advantage as an *alterative*; but there is at preſent a prejudice againſt it, namely, that it has been uſed as a common liquor for every day, whereas it ought to be reſerved as a medicine for par-

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ticular cases, and to be prescribed only by the most judicious physicians.

3. The *Spirit of Reform.* This has been frequently confounded with the former, which in some respects, such as *colour*, it resembles, but it is certainly a very different spirit, because, when pure, it never is or can be applied, unless for beneficial purposes, and if applied in time, never fails to produce the best effects in the case of *constitutions* that have been injured by extravagant living, or of persons that have lost strength by serving often in war. There is, however, such a difference of opinion respecting this spirit, that it has not of late years been much in use. Those who have written on the subject are extremely numerous, and may be divided into two classes. The one considered it as a pernicious, inflammatory spirit, which will not bear agitation, which rises to a flame on the smallest application of heat, and which has this peculiarity in it, that whoever begins to drink it, in quantities ever so small, knows not where to stop: that it has destroyed many *strong constitutions*, and so far from being useful to any, the use of it is a mere apology for the indulgence of a perverted taste. The other party contend, in answer to this, that all the pernicious effects attributed to this spirit may be traced, not to the spirit itself, but the improper use made of it, that when used in *moderation*, it is the grand restorative for decayed constitutions, and that there is no constitution so strong as that it would not be bettered by an occasional dose: that it is perfectly easy to use it in moderation, if people so incline, as there is no necessity why every man that drinks should get drunk; and that more mischief has been done by those who knew not where to begin, than by those who knew not where to stop: that if properly used, and applied to a specific disorder, it is tonic, emollient, sedative, refrigerant, and antispasmodic; effects which in the case of any other than disorders of certain *constitutions*, would interfere with one another: but, that, if not applied in a moderate degree until the disorder has got to a height, the constitution will exhibit all the symptoms of a *complication*, and then it may happen that the medicine will be stimulant and corrosive in a high degree, produce violent hæmorhages, and lose all its healing powers.

I shall not venture to decide which of these opinions is right. I have had but few opportunities of knowing the effects of this spirit in its genuine state. Very much of that which is *bought* and *sold* is a vile adulteration, and it is impossible to judge of any production of art or nature, unless we have a specimen of the best of its kind exhibited. I would not paint the human body from a deformed man, nor would I venture to say what good the spirit of reform might produce, if I saw only the bastard kind which the French quacks are hawking about on the continent.

4. *The Spirit of Religion.* This is one of the most ancient spirits we have. The genuine is a simple spirit, within the compass of every man's ability to purchase; the adulterated is composed of a number of heterogeneous ingredients, and is so expensive that I have known some give up every thing that ought to be dear to a man in order to purchase it. Hence it is confined to certain persons of great opulence, and who do not regard *trifles*. On the continent it was very fashionable in the court of princes, but was never experienced to be of the least substantial use in preserving their constitutions, yet they were so attached to it, as scarcely to know that the genuine spirit existed.

In this country, also, a great deal of the spurious kind is *sold*, but I am happy to add, there is also a great deal of the genuine, and I should hope it would gain ground in the popular opinion, as every day's experience must

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satisfy us of its great efficacy in healing constitutional sores, and procuring rest when every other medicine has failed. There are particular days appointed for retailing the genuine spirit, and I think that if people would frequent the *shops* more on those days than they do, they would soon acquire the true relish. I grant that it is not retailed either in equal quantity or quality. I have tasted some a great deal *below proof*, and some as much above it. Some likewise mixed an *acid* with it which tends to spoil the effect, as *mildness* is essential to its purity; and some make it of a *blood-red* colour, a miserable composition which soon gets into the head, and produces all the effects of the most brutal intoxication. These irregularities in the composition, however, may be very easily avoided, by attending to the original receipt, which is published by authority, and may be had of his Majesty's printer.

5. I shall mention only one other spirit, the *Spirit of Bigotry*. This is the most ardent of all spirits, easily inflammable, expanding with heat, and, like the phosphorus, flames most in the *dark*. It is so very pernicious in its tendency, that I am surprised it has not long ago been prohibited under the severest penalties. It is, however, compounded in so many various ways, as to have been mistaken for almost every one of the spirits I have already mentioned, particularly the last, to which, however, it is as opposite in cause and effect, as any two things that can well be supposed. It has not always been a favourite in this country, yet the common people sometimes have indulged in it, primarily to the destruction of others, and ultimately to the destruction of themselves. When taken in considerable doses, it produces confirmed lunacy of the most extravagant, and yet I may add, whimsical kind. The poor creatures who are inebriated with it, take it in their heads that they can answer a pamphlet by burning a house, and convince a man of an error by cutting his throat. It was a very fashionable spirit in the days of Queen Mary, and has often been employed on the continent as a substitute for the *Spirit of Religion*, and is at this day employed there by the names of *Spirit of Liberty*, *Spirit of Equality*, *Revolutionary Spirit*, and various others; for I must do the parties who drink deepest of this spirit the justice to say, that they seem ashamed of its proper name, and always put a fine-looking label on the bottle to deceive their *servants*, just as in this country, among certain persons, *drams* are supposed to be as harmless as water, when called *liqueurs*, and a bumper of brandy is supposed to have no spirit in it, to those who complain of a *spasm!*

THOUGHTS ON COMEDY.

By the late Lord Orford.

OUR old comedies are very valuable from their variety of characters, and for relenting customs and manners; but they are more defective in plans and conduct than excellent in particular parts. Some are very pedantic, the greater part gross in language and humour, the latter of which is seldom true. Ben Jonson was more correct, but still more pedantic. Volpone is faulty in the moral, and too elevated in the dialogue: The Alchymist is his best play: The Silent Woman, formed on an improbable plan, is unnaturally loaded with learning. Beaumont and Fletcher are easier than Johnson, but less happy in executing a plan than in conceiving it.

The next age dwelt in the intricacies of Spanish plots, enlivened by the most licentious indecency. Dryden and the fair sex rivalled each other in violating all decorum. Wycherley na-

naturalized French comedy, but proſtituted it too. That chaſte ſtage blushed at our tranſlations of its beſt pieces. Yet Wycherley was not incapable of eaſy dialogue. The ſame age produced almoſt the beſt comedy we have, though liable to the ſame reprehenſion: The Man of Mode ſtands as our firſt genteel comedy; the touches are natural and delicate, and never overcharged. Unfortunately the tone of the moſt faſhionable people was extremely indelicate; and when Addiſon, in the Spectator, anathematiſed this play, he forgot that it was rather a ſatire on the manners of the court, than an apology for them. Lets licentious converſation would not have pained the age. Vanbrugh, the beſt writer of dialogue we have ſeen, is more blameleſs in his language, than in his images. His expreſſions are ſterling, and yet unſtudied: his wit is not owing to deſcription or caricature; neither ſought nor too abundant. We are pleaſed both with the duration of his ſcenes and with the reſult of them. We are entertained, not ſurpriſed or ſtruck. We are in good company while with him; and have neither adventures nor bon mots to repeat afterward. It is the proof of conſummate art in a comic writer, when you ſeem to have paſſed your time at the theatre as you might have done out of it—it proves he has exactly hit the ſtyle, manners, and character of his cotemporaries. Plot, the vital principle of Spaniſh and female plays, ought to be little laboured; nor is ſcarcely more neceſſary than to put the perſonages into action and to releaſe them. Vanbrugh's plays, The Man of Mode, and The Careleſs Huſband, have no more intrigue than accounts for the meeting of the characters, as a paſſion or an intended marriage may do. The Double Dealer, the ground-work of which is almoſt ſerious enough for tragedy in private life, perplexes the attention; and the wit of the ſubordinate characters is neceſſary to enliven the darkneſs of the back ground.

Congreve is undoubtedly the moſt witty author that ever exiſted. Though ſometimes his wit ſeems the effort of intention, and, though an effort, never failed; it was ſo natural, that, if he ſplit it into ever ſo many characters, it was a polypus that ſoon grew perfect in each individual. We may blame the univerſality of wit in all his perſonages, but nobody can ſay which ought to have leſs. It aſſimilated with whatever character it was poured into: and, as Congreve would certainly have had wit in whatever ſtation of life he had been born; as he would have made as witty a footman or old lady, as a fine gentleman; his gentlemen, ladies old or young, his footmen, nay, his coxcombs (for they are not fools but puppies) have as much wit, and wit as much their own, as his men of moſt parts and beſt underſtandings. No character drops a ſentence that would be proper in any other mouth. Not only Lady Wiſhfor't and Ben are characteriſtically marked, but Scandal, Mrs Frail, and every ſlighter perſonage, are peculiarly diſtinct from each other. Sir Wilful Witwoud is unlike Sir Joſeph Wittol. Witwoud is different from Tattle, Valentine from Mellefont, and Cynthia from Angelica. That ſtill each play is unnatural, is only becauſe four aſſemblages of different perſons could never have ſo much wit as Congreve has beſtowed on them. We want breath or attention to follow their repartees; and are ſo charmed with what every body ſays, that we have not leiſure to be intereſted in what any body does. We are ſo pleaſed with each perſon, that we wiſh ſucceſs to all; and our approbation is ſo occupied, that our paſſions cannot be engaged. We even do not believe that a company who ſeem to meet only to ſhow their wit, can have any other object in view. Their very vices ſeem affected, only to furniſh ſubject for

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gayety: thus the intrigue of Careleſs and lady Pliant does not ſtrike us more than a ſtory that we know is invented to ſet off the talents of the relator. For theſe reaſons, though they are ſomething more, I can ſcarce allow Congreve's to be true comedies. No man would be corrected, if ſure that his wit would make his vices or ridicules overlooked.

The delicate and almoſt inſenſible touches of The Careleſs Huſband are the reverſe of Congreve's ungovernable wit. The affected characters of Lady Betty Modiſh and Lord Foppington are marked with the pencil of nature as much as Sir Charles, Lady Eaſy, and Lady Graveairs. It is in drawing *refined* or *affected nature* that conſiſts the extreme difficulty of painting what is called *high life*, where affectation, politeneſs, faſhion, art, intereſt, and the attentions exacted by ſociety, reſtrain the ſallies of paſſion, colour over vice, diſguiſe crimes, and confine man to an uniformity of behaviour, that is compoſed to the ſtandard of not ſhocking, alarming, or offending thoſe who profeſs the ſame rule of exterior conduct. Good breeding conceals their ſenſations, intereſt their crimes, and faſhion legitimates their follies. Good ſenſe forms the plan, education ripens it, converſation gives the touch, and wit the exceſs. Yet under all theſe diſguiſes nature lets out its ſymptoms. Proteſtations are ſo generally the marks of falſehood, that the more liberally they are dealt, the more they indicate what they mean to conceal. Ceremonious behaviour is the ſubſtitute for pride, and equally demands return of reſpect. A faſhionable man banters thoſe whom in a ſtate of nature he would affront. Thus good company have the ſame paſſions with low life, and have only changed the terms and moderated the diſplay. The firſt inſtance of good breeding in the world was complimenting the fair ſex with ſubſtituting the word *love* for *luſt*. Courts and ſociety have changed all the other denominations of our paſſions, and regulated their appearance. The feuds of great barons are now marked by not bowing to each other, or not viſiting. The rancour is not decreaſed, but ſociety could not ſubſiſt if they fought whenever they met. In former days fields of battle were the only public places; but ſince wealth, luxury, and elegance, and unreſtrained converſation with the other ſex, have ſoftened our manners, nature finds its account in leſs turbulent gratification of the paſſions; and good-breeding, which ſeems the current coin of humanity, is no more than bank bills real treaſure: but it increaſes the national fund of politeneſs, and is taken as current money; though the acceptor knows it is no more addreſſed to him than the bill to the firſt perſon to whom it was made payable; but he can pay it away, and knows it will always be accepted.

The comic writer's art conſiſts in ſeizing and diſtinguiſhing theſe ſhades, which have rendered man a fictitious animal, without deſtroying his original compoſition. The French, who have carried the *man of ſociety* farther than other nations, no longer exhibit the naked paſſions. Their characters are all graduated. The *miſanthrope* and the *avare* are exploded perſonages. *L'homme du jour ou les dehors trompeurs*, *Le Glorieux*, *Le Méchant* are the beings of artificial habitude, not the entities that would exiſt in a ſtate of nature. If any voice predominates, it acts according to the rules within which it is circumſcribed by the laws of ſociety. Ambition circumvents, not invades: luſt tempts, but does not raviſh. Ill-nature whiſpers, rather than accuſes. Huſbands and wives can hate, without ſcolding. A duel is tranſacted as civilly as a viſit. Kings, inſtead of challenging, mourn for each other, though in open war.

Even the lower ranks of people could not be brought on the ſtage in this age, without ſoftening the outline.

A shopkeeper's daughter is a *young lady with a handsome fortune* and necessary *accomplishments*. Her brother *sits up* for his diversion, is of a club, and games. Footmen have all the graces of their masters; and even highwaymen die genteelly.

One reads that in China even carmen make excuses to one another for stopping up the way. Half the time of the Chinese is passed in ceremony. I conclude their comedies cannot be very striking. Where one kind of polish runs through a whole nation, the operation of the passions must be less discernible. All common characters are not only exhausted, but concealed. In this nation we have certainly more characters than are seen in any other, owing perhaps to two causes, our liberty and the uncertainty of our climate. But this does not help the comic writer. Though he may every day meet with an original character, he cannot employ it—for, to be tasted, the humour must be common enough to be understood by the generality. Peculiarities in character are commonly affectations, and the affectation of a private or single person is not prey for the stage. I take Cimberton in The Conscious Lovers to be a portrait; probably a very resembling one—but as nobody knows the original, nobody can be much struck with the copy. Still, while the liberty of our government exists, there will be more originality in our manners than in those of other nations, though an inundation of politeness has softened our features as well as weakened our constitution. Englishmen used to exert their independence by a certain honesty, that was *not* honesty, but often produced it; for a man that piques himself on speaking truth grows to have a pride in not disgracing himself.

As the great outlines of the passions are softened down by urbanity, fashionable follies usurp the place which belonged to criticism on characters; and when fashions are the object of ridicule, comedies soon grow obsolete and cease to be useful. Alchymy was the pursuit in vogue in the age of Ben Johnson; but, being a temporary folly, satire on it is no longer a lesson. Fashions pushed to excess produce a like excess in the reproof; and comedies degenerate into farce and buffoonery, when follies are exaggerated in the representation. The traits in The Miser that exhibit his extreme avarice are within the operation of the passions: in The Alchymist an epidemic folly, grown obsolete, is food for a commentator, not for an audience.

In fact, exaggeration is the fault of the author. If he is master enough of his talent to seize the precise truth of either passion or affectation, he will please more, though perhaps not at the first representation. Falstaff is a factitious character, and would have been so had it existed in real life: yet his humour and his wit are so just, that they never have failed to charm all who are capable of tasting him in his own tongue.

Some lessons of the drama, or at least the shortness of its duration, have reduced even Shakspeare to precipitate his catastrophe. The reformation of the termagant wife, in The Taming of the Shrew is too sudden. So are those of Margarita, in Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, and of Lady Townly in The Provoked Husband. Time or grace only operates such miracles.

In my own opinion, a good comedy, by the passions being exhausted, is at present the most difficult of all compositions, if it represents either nature or fictitious nature; I mean mankind in its present state of civilised society.

The enemies of *sentimental comedy* (or, as the French, the inventors, called it, *comédie larmoyante*) seem to think that the great business of comedy is to make the audience laugh. *That* may certainly be effected without na-

ture or character. A Scot, an Iriſhman, a Miſs Slipſop, can always produce a laugh, at leaſt from half the audience. For my part, I confeſs I am more diſpoſed to weep than to laugh at ſuch poor artifices. The advocates of merry comedy appeal to Moliere. I appeal to him too. Which is his better comedy, The *Miſanthrope*, or The *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*? The *Tartuffe*, or The *Etourdi*? In reality, did not Moliere in The *Miſanthrope* give a pattern of ſerious comedy? What is finer than the ſerious ſcenes of Manlkwell and Lady Touchwood in the Double Dealer? I do not take the *comedie larmoyante* to have been ſo much a deficiency of pleaſantry in its authors, as the effect of obſervation and reflection. Tragedy had been confined to the diſtreſſes of kings, princeſſes, and heroes; and comedy reſtrained to making us laugh at paſſions puſhed to a degree of ridicule. In the former, as great perſonages only were concerned, language was elevated to ſuit their rank, rather than their ſentiments; for real paſſion rarely talks in heroics. Had tragedy deſcended to people of ſubordinate ſtations, authors found the language would be too pompous. I ſhould therefore think that the firſt man who gave a *comedie larmoyante*, rather meant to repreſent a melancholy ſtory in private life, than merely to produce a comedy without mirth. If he had therefore not married two ſpecies then reckoned incompatible, that is tragedy and comedy, or, in other words, diſtreſs with a cheerful concluſion; and, inſtead of calling it *comedie larmoyante*, had named his new genus *tragedie mitigee*, or, as the ſame purpoſe has ſince been ſtyled, *tragedie bourgeoiſe*; he would have given a third ſpecies to the ſtage.

The French, who feel themſelves and their genius cramped by the many impertinent ſhackles they have invented for authors, have taught theſe to eſcape, in thoſe pieces which ſhake off all fetters, and leave genius and imagination at full liberty—I mean in their *comedie Italienne*, where under the *canevas* of Harlequin, and in defiance of all rules, they indulge their gayety and invention. In ſhort, a man who declares he writes without rules, may ſay what he pleaſes. If he invents happily, he ſucceeds, is indulged, and his piece laſts in ſpite of Ariſtotle and Boſſu. If he does not compenſate by originality, fancy, wit, or nature, for ſcorning rule, the author is deſervedly damned, at the ſole expence to the public of having been tired by dulneſs for one evening.

I will finiſh this rhapſodical eſſay with remarking, that comedy is infinitely more difficult to an Engliſh than to a French man. Not only their language, ſo inferior in numbers, harmony and copiouſneſs, to ours for poetry and eloquence, is far better adapted to converſation and dialogue; but all the French, eſpecially of the higher ranks, pique themſelves on ſpeaking their own language correctly and elegantly; the women eſpecially. It was not till of late years with us that the language has been correctly ſpoken, even in both houſes of parliament. Before Addiſon and Swift, ſtyle was ſcarce aimed at even by our beſt authors. Dryden, whoſe proſe was almoſt as harmonious and beautiful as his poetry, was not always accurate. Lord Shafteſbury proved that when a man of quality ſoared above his peers, he wrote bombaſtly, turgidly, poetically. Lord Chatham gave the tone to fine language in oratory. Within theſe very few years, our young orators are correct in their common converſation. Our ladies have not yet adopted the patronage of our language. Thence correct language in common converſation ſounds pedantic or affected. Mr Gray was ſo circumſpect in his uſual language, that it ſeemed unnatural, though it was only pure Engliſh.

lish. My inference is, that attention to the ſtyle in comedy runs a riſk of not appearing eaſy. Yet I own The Careleſs Huſband and Vanburgh are ſtandards—and The School for Scandal and The Heireſs have ſhewn that difficulties are no impediments to genius; and that, however paſſions and follies may be civiliſed, refined, or complicated, ſubjects for comedy are not wanting, and can be exhibited in the pureſt language of eaſy dialogue, without ſwelling to pedantry, or ſinking to incorrectneſs. The authors of thoſe two comedies have equalled Terence in the graces of ſtyle, and excelled him in wit and character: conſequently we have better comedies than Greece or Rome enjoyed. It is even remarkable that the Grecians, who perfected poetry and eloquence, and invented tragedy and comedy, ſhould have made ſo little progreſs in the laſt. Terence's plays, copied from Menander, convey little idea of that author's talent; and when ſo many of the farces of Ariſtophanes have been preſerved, it is difficult to conceive that only a few ſcraps of Menander would have been tranſmitted to us, if his merit had been in proportion to the excellence of their tragic writers. Moliere will probably be as immortal as Corneille and Racine.

ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF TAXATION.

IN the feudal times the monarch's own lands furniſhed his domeſtic articles of conſumption; and the few expences of the ſtate were defrayed from the cuſtoms on merchandiſe, and the feudal caſualities of the exchequer. Only three occaſions authoriſed a tax: the ranſom of the king if taken priſoner; the knighting of his eldeſt ſon; the marriage of his eldeſt daughter. But war became more expenſive, and ſubſidies began to be levied on that account. Ancient nations carried on war from a treaſure previouſly amaſſed, and thought the evils of war ſufficient without freſh taxes. This foreſight, far from occurring to the ſucceeding ages of ignorance, has only been practiſed by one monarch of this century, the late King of Pruſſia, who alone ſaw that peace and proſperity could afford higher taxes than war and diſtreſs. The ſubſidies granted to our Edwards, were, however, for a different nature from modern taxes. They were high, but temporary.

A philoſophical hiſtory of taxation would form an important and intereſting work; but imperfect hints muſt here ſuffice: Not to dwell on the Peter's penny paid to Rome, and the Dane-gelt to repreſs the invaſions of the Danes, both the rude progeny of our Saxon times; nor on the feutage levied on knights fees by the Normans; if we paſs to the thirteenth and ſucceeding centuries, we ſhall find England already fertile in taxes. The *fifteenths* and *twentieths* ſeem to commence under Henry III. In 1225 a fifteenth of all moveables of the clergy and laity was granted to the king; the moveables were underſtood to be corn, ploughs, ſheep, cows, ſwine, breeds of horſes, cart-horſes, and ſuch as are appointed for wainage. War-horſes, armour, treaſure, or ready money and apparel, were excepted. The valuation was made by the chief men in each townſhip; and the tax levied by the Lord, or by the ſheriff. In the thirty-ſeventh year of that king, a *twentieth* amounted to 31,438l. 17s. 10d. equal at preſent to about 472,320l. whence the valuation of all the moveables might amount to near ten millions of modern money*. It muſt at the ſame time be conſidered that almoſt

* Theſe and the following inſtances are derived from "*The Royal Treaſury of England, or an Hiſtorical Account of all Taxes*," &c. London, 1725, 8vo.

all the wealth of that time lay in moveables; money being scarce, and the rent of manors paid in kind. Except the baronial castles, the houses were small and unexpensive: and land was not above ten years purchase.

The valuations were apparently moderate; but the mode of taxing the principal, as it may be called, seem strange. Modern taxes affect the revenue, not the principal. Yet, if by ploughs we understand the oxen used, the articles are of annual production; and there seems reason to think that a fifteenth of spirituals and temporals implies revenue only.

The ambition of Edward I. and III. and Henry V. carried taxes to an extreme extent. Ever so early as 1297, a tax was imposed on the clergy of one half of their goods, on the laity the sixth part, on boroughs one third; but its excess occasioned its rejection. Yet taxation was carried so far that he who was worth twenty shillings was obliged to pay four pence to the tax; which, valuing income as then at one tenth on the capital, was a tax of one sixth. The duties were equally exorbitant. In 1298 the parliament, among other grievances, remonstrated against the forty shillings a sack upon wool: and state that the wool of England amounts to almost the value of half the land, and the duty on it to a fifth part of the value of all land. In the reign of Edward III. this duty is estimated at 600,000l. equal in efficacy to ten times that sum in modern currency. It seems hence to follow, that the revenue from land, or its annual value, was computed at 3,000,000l. or three millions of modern currency; and that the wool was worth about half that sum. The accuracy of this remonstrance may be doubted, for the data must have been vague; but it would be an enterprize worthy of a patriotic parliament, to estimate the value of landed, commercial, and other property, and compare it with the national debt, as is done in the affairs of the East India Company*.

It is unnecessary to proceed with an account of tenths and fifteenths, half tenths and half fifteenths, further than to observe, that, under the Tudors, two fifteenths never continued what was peculiarly termed a *subsidy*, being 2s. 8d in the pound on moveables; while lands and effects were taxed 4s. in the pound, or two tenths. In the reign of Henry VIII. a subsidy was about 120,000l.; a tenth of the clergy 25,000l. In 1551 a *moiety* of all the goods and lands of the church yielded 475,000l. or nearly half a million. It is computed that the revenue of the lands of the monasteries and other religious foundations seized by that prince, would now amount to six millions annually. Yet this prize prevented not the constant imposition of fresh taxes: and when we consider the intolerable avarice, and sanguinary tyranny of the Tudors, we are rather inclined to pity than to blame, the house of Stuart, whose misfortunes were chiefly owing to their being the heirs of an overstrained prerogative, and to the general error of governments, the want of concession and accommodation to the spirit of the times.

The old chroniclers, from William the conqueror down to the last ages, repeatedly declaim that the country was *ruined* by such and such taxations. This idea may well excite a smile, for the taxes, though excessive, were merely temporary, and only continued for one, two, or three years, whereas modern taxes are eternal, and truly ruinous. To a certain degree, taxation promotes industry and property,

* By a recent calculation of the minister, on proposing the tax on legacies, the landed rental of England and Scotland may amount to 25 millions; the value, at 28 years purchase, to 700 millions; the personal property may be 600 millions; total 1,300 millions.

and

and act both as a ſtimulus to national wealth, and as a ſecurity to property; the ſtate being, as it were, pledged to the individual, who pays his quota towards its ſupport. In Turkey the taxes are trifling; but a bathaw pillages his province at pleaſure, and is then ſtrangled by the court. Let it not, however, be inferred that taxation cannot be puſhed too far: it is, as the Oriental proverb ſays, the laſt ſtraw that overloads the camel; a ſmall addition, if ill-timed, may overturn the whole. It is not what the people can pay, but what they chuſe to pay, that merits conſideration. A deficit in the taxes muſt occaſion, as we have ſeen by recent experience, the fall at once of national credit, and of the ſtate. Depopulation is ſtill a greater evil, and is the fatal conſequence of exceſſive taxation; for no one will pay more for any government, or climate, than what they are worth.

ON THE YELLOW FEVER.

THE following Extract from a Voyage to the South Seas, lately published by Captain Colnett, of the Royal Navy, is highly deſerving of the attention of all Commanders of ſhips and others who go into hot climates, as it exhibits a ſucceſsful mode of treating the Yellow Fever; a diſorder, which, alas! has ſo often baffled the ſkill of medical practitioners:—

"The whole crew had been more or leſs affected by the Yellow Fever, from which horrid diſorder I was however ſo fortunate as to recover them, by adopting the method that I ſaw practiſed by the Natives of Spaniſh America, when I was a priſoner among them. On the firſt ſymptoms appearing, the fore part of the head was immediately ſhaved, and the temples and poll waſhed with vinegar and water. The whole body was then immerſed in warm water, to give a free courſe to perſpiration: ſome opening medicine was afterwards adminiſtered, and every four hours a dole of *Ten grains of James's Powders*. If the patient was thirſty, the drink was weak white wine and water, and a ſlice of bread to ſatisfy an inclination to eat. An increaſing appetite was gratified by a ſmall quantity of food, made from the muſcle-fleſh part of the turtle, with a little vinegar in it. I alſo gave the ſick freſh meat as ſoon as any came from my private ſtock, whenever they expreſſed a diſlike with for any, which I could ſupply them with. By this mode of treatment, the whole crew improved in their health, except the carpenter who, though a very ſtout robuſt man, was at one time in ſuch a ſtate of delirium, and ſo much reduced that I gave him over; but he at length recovered."

A more judicious treatment of this diſorder could not have been deviſed. The ſame good ſenſe, indeed, which directed the medical concerns (for there was no ſurgeon on board) ſeems to have prevailed upon every occaſion of difficulty or danger, which required nautical ſkill; but of this we are the leſs ſurpriſed, when we find that Captain Colnett had ſerved under that celebrated navigator Captain Cook; to whoſe work this publication will no doubt be conſidered as a valuable Supplement.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF THE RENOVATION OF A PLUMB TREE.

ABOUT the middle of my garden ſtood an old plumb tree, which had gone to decay, and loſt moſt of its branches. As it produced little, if any fruit, and ſhaded the green-houſe, I ordered it to be cut down towards the end of the year 1793. The head and the root were cut off and burn-

burned, with a part of the trunk, the lower part of which, about eight or nine feet in length, lay on the ground all the winter.

In the ſpring of the year 1794, having occaſion to make a boarded fence to ſereen the cucumber-bed, I ordered this old tree to be put in the ground as a poſt, merely to ſave the expence of a new one. As the ſpring advanced, I obſerved ſeveral leaves ſhoot forth toward the top of it, which I expected ſhortly to wither away: but they grew conſiderably in the ſummer; and the next ſpring, to my aſtoniſhment, they put forth again, and ſeveral bloſſoms appeared. In the courſe of that year theſe little ſhoots became vigorous branches, and the year following produced twelve or fourteen fine plumbs, much like a damſon, but of a much larger ſize.

The body of the tree ſtill appears old and decayed, but the branches have continued to grow more luxuriant than thoſe of any other young tree in the garden. The laſt year it was full of bloſſoms; but the ſharp north-eaſt wind cut them all off. At this time there is the appearance of a fine bloom.

As this tree ſtands at the entrance from the garden into the burying-ground, it has often reminded me of the ſtriking contraſt, ſo finely illuſtrated in the book of Job, between "a tree cut down, of which there is hope," and the bodies of men, which, when once laid in the duſt, "riſe not till the heavens be no more *."

* Job xiv. 7—12.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A particular attention to breeding cattle with the attempt at ſyſtematic improvement in their form, is, in a great meaſure to be eſteemed a modern purſuit. Our forefathers were generally content to leave the matter to nature, unſolicitous to raiſe any ſuperfluous quantity of proviſions, beyond what would ſuffice the demand of a rather ſcanty population. Of the multiplication of animals, merely with a view to the benefit of their manure, few ſeem to have entertained any idea. Thoſe, whoſe farms were chiefly appropriated to tillage, (and the predilection for the plough was general) ſeemed to entertain the invariable maxim, that live ſtock was at beſt but a neceſſary evil, and therefore troubled themſelves with as few cattle as poſſible; rather chuſing, when an increaſed quantity of manure appeared abſolutely neceſſary, to purchaſe, provided it could be obtained without too great inconvenience, or rather, without deviating too far from the accuſtomed track. When the requiſite quantity of manure was not to be obtained by purchaſe, inſtead of adopting the natural and obvious method of its production at home, the farmer, rendered deſperate by diſappointment, would either continue driving the plough, until both his land and himſelf were beggared beyond redemption; or, which was only beſt of two evils, would lay his exhauſted ſoil up to fallow in a negligent and ſlovenly manner: in other words, to produce a plentiful and deteriorating crop of weeds and rubbiſh. For a ſyſtem like this, there certainly was ſome apology in the former cheapneſs and plenty of freſh proviſion, but ſuch has long ſince ceaſed to have any force, although the common and ſmall farmers, even thoſe who poſſeſs ample capitals, in the preſent times of increaſed population and exorbitant price, are generally addicted to the ancient prejudiced averſion of being what they term overſtocked with cattle. It is a well known fact, that there are very few farms upon the iſland, excepting thoſe which are cultivated by that claſs, ſtiled gentlemen-farmers, adequately ſtocked with cattle of any deſcription, but

but the uſeleſs and devouring ſpecies of heavy horſes; and here we undoubtedly have the real cauſe of the exorbitant and artificial price of both bread and fleſh.

The importance to a community of the multiplication of animals, every part of which is of ſuch ineſtimable and indiſpenſible uſe, and whoſe very excrement may be well ſtiled the ſtaff of human life, ſince, to its fructifying virtues we owe the increaſe of corn, and the renovation of the exhauſted ſoil, will not be diſputed even by thoſe humanists who debar themſelves the uſe of animal food. Their very ſhoes are a ſtanding argument againſt the validity of their pretenſions. Some threeſcore or ſeventy years ago, agriculture became the rage amongſt the enlightened claſſes both in England and France; the ſubject was in conſequence philoſophically inveſtigated, and the great improvement adopted, of dedicating ſo conſiderable a portion of the farm to the purpoſe of raiſing winter food for cattle, as to enable the farmer to entertain a ſtock ſufficiently large to preſerve his land in conſtant good heart and full cropping; and if he were induſtrious enough to make a point of it, in a ſtyle of garden culture. Rich and plentiful crops took place of barren and unprofitable fallows, and both the cultivator and the country at large, were moſt amply and permanently rewarded. From this fortunate turn in the minds of philoſophers, to the holy and primitive occupation of tilling the teeming ſoil, has this country been enabled to ſuſtain an immenſely increaſed population, which her old agricultural *regime* would have ſtarved.

A QUICK AND EASY METHOD OF CONVERTING WEEDS AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATTER INTO MANURE.

By Mr Brown of Derby.

From the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.

I BEG leave to communicate to the Society, and, if thought worth notice, by them to the world, a compoſition for manure. Fearful it would not anſwer the purpoſe ſo fully as I could wiſh, I deferred it from year to year; but I now find, by numerous trials made by my friends, as well as myſelf, the very great utility of the compoſition, as well as its cheapneſs, with the capability of its being made in any ſituation and in any quantity. The mode of making it is as ſimple as, I truſt, it will be found productive. It is nothing more than green vegetable matter, decompoſed by quick or freſh-burnt lime. A layer of the vegetable matter about a foot thick, then a very thin layer of lime, beat ſmall, and ſo on; firſt vegetable, then lime, alternately. After it has been put together a few hours, the decompoſition will begin to take place; and unleſs prevented, either by a few ſods, or a forkful of the vegetables at hand, it will break out into a blaze, which muſt at all events be prevented. In about 24 hours the proceſs will be complete, when you will have a quantity of aſhes ready to lay on your land any time you wiſh. Any and all ſorts of vegetables, if uſed green, will anſwer the purpoſe; ſay weeds of every deſcription—They will doubly ſerve the farmer, as they will not only be got at a ſmall expence, but will in time render his farm more valuable by being deprived of all noiſome weeds.—But if this compoſition anſwers the purpoſe, as I flatter myſelf it will, a very ſhort time will ſee almoſt every weed deſtroyed; which ſuppoſing to be the caſe, I have made my calculation with clover, grown for the purpoſe. For inſtance, I will take one acre of clover, which at one cutting will produce from 14 to 18 tons of green vegetable matter, and about 3 tons of lime. This, when decompoſed by the above proceſs, will yield aſhes ſufficient

ficient to manure four acres, the value of which I estimate at [illegible] under 4*l*. The clover, according to the value of land here, I call fix *l*. which, taking the average of the locations, is too much. The turnip I call fix *l*. but that will vary according to the diftance at which it is to be fetched. Take it altogether, I think, will be about the average rate.—Now, if this is the cafe (and, as far as I have been able to trace it, I have found it), how valuable muft it be to the community in general! If it anfwers the purpofe, I fhall feel myfelf much obliged by the Society making it as public as they poffibly can.

The vegetables fhould be eaten from after they are cut as poffible, and line as frefh from the field as the diftance will allow of; as on thefe two circumftances depends the goodnefs of the compofition.

ON WINTERING SHEEP, RUTA-BAGA, &c.

From the Monthly Magazine.

I FEEL myfelf much indebted to your correfpondent (a Practical Farmer) for his valuable communication in anfwer to my queries.

He afks "Is it no preffice to winter fheep on wet clay?" I have and do practize this method, though I am by no means partial to it; but where good turnip land is not to be had, as in my cafe, it is perhaps the beft way of keeping fheep, efpecially if they have a good *fallow-field*, either on a found clay-valley, or on grafs. I do not think it the beft management to winter fheep in yards, for, in my opinion, the litter might be made into much better nature by great ftock, than by fheep, as I have feldom feen greater, or more lafting benefit from fheep-yard dung, than from a good ftock. If turnips are fown on clay, I would by all means advife a *full bait* of clover-dry of one year's ftanding, *mixed for horfes*; it will materially benefit the crop and not rob the turnip-land fo much as running off it by this means. I am of opinion that a horfe, on ftrong land, may be enabled to keep his ftock with nearly equal advantage to thofe on the lighter loil.

But, by my queftion I wifhed to gain fome information of a fubftitute for turnips, the *leaf* of which would be *above ground*, therefore much better for the fheep, and go farther than turnips, which on ftrong land are much wafted by being trod into the dirt. Cabbages feem to be the beft adapted for this purpofe.

With refpect to the Ruta-baga, your correfpondent allows that other turnips will not always ftand the froft, even if very carefully ftacked.—Now I can very fafely affirm that no froft will injure thefe, nor do I think they draw the land any more than the common ones would do, if allowed to ftand as long (from the end of May to the end of April), neither do I think the deficiency of quantity fo great as by poft do the turnips are certainly fmaller, but that they do not appear to be fo out of fize, and the difference in fulkiey will, I think, go a great way towards making up the deficiency of quantity, as one cubic inch of the Swedifh weighs *one third more* than the bafe of the Norfolk white turnip. Draw them both off together, and I will allow the advantage to the common ones; and with regard to *nutrient*, when raifed from good feed, of the *yellow fort*, they much refemble *a carrot, both in tafte and texture*.

I have known *raw* potatoes given to *milking cows*, and they have conliderably raifed the quantity of milk. Where fuel is fo very dear as with us, it would hardly, I think, anfwer to boil them.

THE

THE NUT SHELL.

Concluded from p. 39.

THE news of this marriage threw, the next morning, the whole town into aſtoniſhment. Amelia was one of the firſt to congratulate Berndorf, and ſent him a large packet of papers, accompanied by the following note:

"SIR,

THERE was formerly a period when, from a certain connection, we frequently exchanged letters with one another. That period is now paſt; I ſhall do every thing in my power to forget it; and that I may no longer retain any thing to put me in mind of it, I here ſend you back your letters, and expect alſo from your generoſity the reſtoration of mine.

AMELIA MILDAU.

P. S. Incloſed is a letter formerly received from your preſent wife. I conſider it now as much the ſame with one of your own."

This fatal epiſtle had been ſent to Amelia while Berndorf was at dinner with her rival, and was wonderfully well calculated to excite her ſuſpicion, her jealouſy, and her reſentment.

Every thing in the behaviour of Amelia, which had hitherto appeared to Berndorf unaccountable, ſtood now clear as ſunſhine to his eyes; he now comprehended the reaſon of her jealouſy and paſſion at their laſt interview; he now knew whom he had to thank for being ſo clearly convicted of falſhood.

Poor Berndorf! he was doubtful whether he ſhould be angry or pleaſed; repentance for his own conduct, reſentment for Julia's cunning and concealment, ſpoke ſtrongly on one ſide; but another voice, a voice which aſſured him that Amelia's jealouſy would in all probability have rendered him unhappy; that the ardent attachment of Julia was ſhewn very clearly in this ſtep; this voice made itſelf heard in its turn.

Deluded wretch! he did not conſider that every woman has at leaſt two ſides: that the miſtreſs and the bride ſits always the faireſt of the two in the cleareſt light; but that the other will appear at laſt. As a bridegroom he had revelled day after day in different companies with Julia, and endeavoured to make himſelf as agreeable as poſſible to the numerous acquaintances to whom ſhe had introduced him; but as a huſband he ſoon began to find them tireſome. Julia dreſſed with much taſte, and her bridegroom had often paid her compliments upon it; but her huſband now found reaſon to ſigh over the milliner's and mantua maker's bills; and even bit his lips with vexation when he perceived her violent paſſion for play, which frequently coſt her in one evening ten or twelve louis-d'ors.

His houſe was now become the rendezvous for idlers of quality, for gameſters and pick-pockets; and he, who had never felt in himſelf any ſtrong attachment for the buſineſs of his office, now daily neglected it more and more; and his income diminiſhed in the ſame proportion as his expences increaſed.

Count Stanberg often viſited Julia. He had the felicity to be much in the good graces of the ladies, and had long paid his principal attentions to Berndorf's young wife, but hitherto to no purpoſe; now however ſhe ſeemed to invite his advances. Berndorf, however much he was perſuaded that his wife alone was the cauſe of his miſery, ſtill continued to love her with affection and fidelity. The Count's intentions did not eſcape his penetrating eye; and his fears on that ſubject increaſed into ſuſpicion. With the moſt affectionate tenderneſs he remonſtrated with his Julia, and ſhe was ſtill reaſonable enough to give ear to him.

When he had ended, the artful woman, who was able to do any thing but live œconomically, threw her arms round his neck with equal tenderneſs, and ſwore that her fidelity to him had never wavered, and never would. "But why," added ſhe, "ſhould we make any ceremony of pillaging this wealthy fool? Truſt me to my virtue and prudence—the former will keep me true to you; and the latter will ſave you for a twelvemonth to come the heavy article of my dreſs; and many other expences."

"No, no, dear Julia! if one of us muſt have recourſe to artifice and fraud, let the hard taſk fall upon me. Here are four hundred dollars to ſpend as you pleaſe. Aſk me not where I get the money;—take it and uſe

uſe it; but on this condition, that from this moment you break off all connection with the Count."

Berndorf and his wife lived now for ſome weeks in a new round of pleaſure and extravagance. The thoughtleſs woman did not conſider how dear perhaps the money he had given her might have coſt her huſband:—Berndorf had, in conſequence of his office, a conſiderable ſum of money under his keeping; and had managed it hitherto with the ſtricteſt punctuality; but jealouſy was more powerful than indigence: with a vain reſolution of ſoon replacing it, he had now taken up four hundred dollars, and the term of its payment appeared without a ſingle penny being reſtored.

Such a way of living could not laſt long: that poverty, which was ſo much dreaded, and from which a ſhort reſpite had been procured by means much worſe than itſelf, came at laſt. Berndorf borrowed for ſome time from money lenders at an exorbitant intereſt, and wanted not inclination to borrow more; but he could no longer meet with any one to ſupply him. In vain did Julia now aſk him for money; he was obliged to refuſe her. Her acquaintance now treated her with coldneſs, and her card tables were empty. His ſuſpicious creditors became ſtill more ſuſpicious; their bonds came in upon him daily, and he had the proſpect before him of an immediate arreſt, which would be followed with the loſs of his office.

He was now ſunk into that inſenſibility which extreme diſtreſs at laſt brings to our relief, and was ſitting alone in his chamber; his wife had retired to her cloſet, under the pretence of a ſevere head-ache:—the door was haſtily opened by Weller, the laſt friend that Berndorf had left:—"Fly," cried he, "immediately; if you delay but two hours, you will be in cuſtody; I ſaw the warrant for that purpoſe in the hands of Erlach! Fly, I beſeech you; here in this purſe is all the money I can ſpare; take it, and do the beſt you can."

Berndorf ſtood long as if he had been petrified: all the anſwer Weller could draw from him was, that he muſt conſult with his wife. He haſtened to her cloſet; to her bed—there was no Julia there—he called to her over the whole houſe; but there followed neither voice nor anſwer—ſhe was gone to Count Stanberg.

Berndorf, as if a dagger had pierced his heart, ſunk ſpeechleſs upon the neareſt ſeat, and wildly ſtruck his forehead with his doubled fiſt! A few minutes afterwards, when he had recovered his ſpeech, he raiſed himſelf up, and cried aloud: "This too—this too!——Completely ruined on her account, and yet thus diſhonoured and deceived! Shall I wait for her, and puniſh her? Shall the faithleſs woman from my hand—No, no—let poverty, ſhame, and her own conſcience be her puniſher. I will not anticipate the vengeance of him, who has puniſhed ſo ſeverely my imprudence."

With theſe words he ſeized Weller's hand, ſecured a few valuables which were left him, and hurried to his friend's houſe: in leſs than a quarter of an hour he was on horſeback, and forſook for ever his native country.

In his flight he ſtopped only for a minute at one houſe—at the habitation of Amelia. It was long ſince ſhe had become the wife of a worthy man, a happy mother, and the eſteemed friend of many reſpectable perſons. She had long ago forgotten the uneaſineſs which Berndorf had given her: but ſhe ſincerely lamented his hard fate, and ſometimes would in ſecret reproach herſelf gently with her jealouſy. Here Berndorf ſtopt, looked up at the window, and exclaimed, "There, wretch! didſt thou once ſtand; happy in the preſent, and ſtill happier in the proſpect of the future. Accurſt be the moment in which an unlucky inſtance of thy raſhneſs occaſioned the deſtruction of the whole happineſs of thy life."

He continued his flight, weeping; and paſſed the remainder of his ſhort life in obſcurity and indigence in a foreign land.

STATE

STATE PAPER.

THE following is said to be the contents of the Convention of the 1st of December 1797, and the secret articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio:

1. The troops of the Emperor, and King of Bohemia and Hungary, and the troops of the Empire in his pay, shall evacuate the territory of the Empire by the 25th of December, and withdraw into the hereditary states of his Majesty, and beyond the River Inn.

2. The contingent of the Emperor shall retire over the Lech, and not be employed in the Fortresses of the Empire.

3. The troops of the Garrison of Mentz shall not amount, on the 25th of December, to more than 15,000 men.

4. On the same day the French army shall evacuate the Venetian territory, of which the Emperor shall take possession.

6. On the 20th of December the troops of the Emperor shall evacuate Manheim, Philipsburgh, Ehrenbreitstein, Ulm, Ingoldstadt, and Wurtsburgh, and restore them to the Sovereigns to whom they appertain. The artillery, ammunition, and provisions belonging to the Emperor in these places shall at the same time be removed.

7. The troops of the Emperor, and the artillery, ammunition, and provisions appertaining to his Imperial Majesty, shall be removed to Mentz in such a manner that this operation shall be terminated by the 30th of December.

8. On the 10th of December the French troops shall blockade Mentz, but leave the communication open to the Austrian troops.

9. Before the 8th of December the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall declare to the Empire, that it is the intention of their Sovereign to evacuate the territory and fortresses of the Empire.

10. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor shall take care to procure the surrender of Mentz to the French troops, on the part of the Elector of Mentz and the Empire, during the negociations, so that the French may be in the city in the 30th of December; and should the elector of Mentz or the Empire refuse their consent, the French Republic shall compel them to it by force.

11. The French Generals in the vicinity of Ehrenbreitstein shall afford to the Austrian troops which evacuate that place every assistance on their march, and shall furnish the Austrian Generals with horses, carriages, and every thing necessary for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, and provisions.

12. The French and Cisalpine troops shall, by the 30th of December, evacuate Palma Nuova, Osopa, Porto Legnago, Verona, and the two Castles, and Venice and the Venetian territory to the line of demarcation.

13. The Commander in Chief of the troops of the Emperor in Italy, and the Commander in Chief of the French troops, shall take all the necessary measures to secure the execution of the sixth article of the treaty of Campo Formio. These two Generals shall also provide for the obstacles which may obstruct the taking possession, by the Imperial troops, on the stipulated 30th of December, of the territories and fortresses of which possession is to be given them according to the said article, and the 5th article of the annexed Secret Convention.

14. Should magazines of warlike stores and provisions, appertaining to the French Republic, remain in these territories and fortresses at the time they are taken possession of by the troops of his Imperial Majesty, all necessary protection and assistance shall be granted for the removal of such magazines.

Given and signed at Rastadt, the 1st of December 1797 (11th Frimaire), 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.
LOUIS COBENTZEL.
Count BAILLIS DE LA TOUR.
Count MEERTELDT.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The History of England, from the earliest Dawn of Record to the Peace of 1783. By Charles Coote, LL. D. of Pembroke College, Oxford; Author of Elements of the Grammar of the English Language. 8vo. 9 Vols. 2l. 18s. 6d. Boards. Evans.

Dr Coote in a short criticism in his preface on our numerous historians, has acquainted his readers with the reasons which led to the present attempt, and has informed them what they will find in the course of his labours.

"Impelled by the love of fame, by views of pecuniary emolument, or by motives of a more disinterested nature, many writers have, at different times, ushered themselves into public notice, as narrators of the remarkable events of England. From some of these historians, it would be invidious and unjust to withhold the tribute of admiration and applause: but a short critique on the productions of the most modern of these writers will constitute, perhaps, the most satisfactory apology for the appearance of a new work on the same subject.

"Hume, as an historian, has long enjoyed an extraordinary share of popularity; and his performance seems to be considered, by the majority of readers, as the best account of the affairs of this nation. His abilities were perhaps competent to the production of any history which might have surpassed all the efforts of his British predecessors; and, if his talents had been exerted with a just regard to candour and impartiality, and with the sole view of exhibiting a fair and accurate delineation of former days, his historic fame would have rested on a more solid basis than that which now supports it. The spirit of philosophy which animates his work gives it a manifest superiority over most of the English histories by which it was preceded. His style is elegant, without affectation; and nervous without any appearance of labour. His arguments in defence of a favourite hypothesis possess all the acuteness of sophistry, though their force is disarmed by the application of sound logic, and the adduction of undistorted facts. Under the pretext of exposing the delusions of fanaticism, the weakness of bigotry, and the arts of selfish and designing ecclesiastics, he indirectly endeavours to sap the fabric of religion itself, and undermine the dearest interests of society. His political principles are adverse to the claims of freedom; and, under the cloak of impartial discussion, he vilifies the exertion of the patriot, and depresses the generous flame of liberty.

"The reputation of Rapin is now in the wane. The multiplicity of his errors, his want of animation, and his injudicious use of his materials, have occasioned the decline of that eminence which he once enjoyed, and which produced an unprecedented sale of his voluminous work. His general impartiality was the original cause of the success of his history; but that quality is not so conspicuous in this author as his advocates pretend; nor, on the other hand, is his performance so defective in this respect as some later historians have insinuated.

"Though Carte is supposed to have employed more time and labour on his history than any preceding or subsequent writer, his success did not correspond with his hopes. The well-known prejudices entertained by him precluded the obvious requisite which such a work demands; and the public could not be expected to cherish a very high opinion of the sagacity or penetration of that author, who, in an enlightened age, could decisively attribute the imaginary cure of the *scrofula* by the royal touch, to a sanative virtue conferred by Heaven on anointed sovereignty. Carte, however, where his prepossessions do not intervene, is a faithful and accurate writer; but he rarely displays any portion of the graces, or the energy of composition.

"Guthrie was a good classical scholar, and an ingenious author. His history of England is no contemptible work; but it appears to have been written with too great rapidity and too little attention of the mind. His remarks too frequently disgust by the vanity with which they are offered, or merit censure by the want of a deliberate examination of that point on which he

he confidently pronounces his sentiments.

"The charge of haste and inaccuracy, which the present critic has ventured to fix on Guthrie, is more justly imputed to his countryman Smollet, as the history compiled by the latter is solely borrowed from modern writers, whose misrepresentations he has copied, and whose errors he has multiplied. A comparison of his work with the historic labours of Rapin, Carte, and Guthrie, will perhaps convince the examinant, and that he did not consult one of the original authors whom he has quoted in his margin. But his defects as an historian are in some measure palliated by that nervous elegance which often appears in his diction, and that judgment which prevents him from dwelling on occurrences of inferior moment.

"Goldsmith wrote with spirit and ability; but his history of that kingdom is a mere *epitome*, and is calculated rather for the amusement of an idle hour, than for the knowledge of those who aspire to a competent knowledge of English affairs.

"Henry is an accurate and judicious author; but his plan is too detached and disjoined to please the general reader: and that division of his work which comprehends the civil and military history of Great Britain, is too concise to be satisfactory.

"Whether these strictures are so well founded as to furnish an indisputed reason for the production of a new history of the English nation, the public must ultimately determine. But the author, who now comes forward, begs leave to express his hopes, that a new work on this popular subject, comprised within modern limits, and untinctured with the rancour of party, or the bias of prejudice, will be honoured with the patronage of his countrymen.

"In that performance to which the public attention is now requested, the narrative will commence from the earliest period of authenticity, and be continued till the year 1783; a memorable epoch of our annals, distinguished by a peace which separated a wide extent of colonial possessions in North America from the government of the parent state. The author will not only record every political event of importance, but will interweave such transactions of a more private nature as may tend to the elucidation of the subject. He will avail himself of those new lights which have been lately thrown on different periods of our history, from original papers and records. He will exhibit a faithful portrait of the virtues and vices of the respective monarchs who have swayed the sceptre of this kingdom, from the warm colouring of adulation, and the invidious strokes of prejudice and misconception. He will endeavour to explore the motives that have led to interesting measures, however disguised by ostensible pretexts. He will trace the origin of our constitution, both civil and ecclesiastical; the progress of science, and of the liberal and mechanical arts; the occasional variations in the customs, manners, pursuits, &c. of the successive inhabitants of this country. By way of Appendix to each volume, he will subjoin such important documents as may illustrate the context, or tend to the gratification of historical curiosity; for instance, curious state papers, the most remarkable of the royal wills, specimens of language, &c. With respect to his style, he will avoid that affectation of profuse ornament, those meretricious embellishments of speech, which are better adapted to the florid page of the rhetorician, than to the graceful and manly dignity of the historian; and will aim at preserving that chaste simplicity and nervous perspicuity of diction, which the most esteemed critics in all ages have recommended as the most proper for historic composition."

A Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took place in Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798. By Richard Duppa. 8vo. Robinsons. 1799.

THE Author of this Journal is an artist who resided at Rome during the extraordinary events which are here narrated. He is also one who appears not to have viewed the proceedings of the French through a partial prejudiced medium. "It was," says he, "when the French were at the gates of Rome that I myself looked with anxious though clouded expectation for the realizing those theories of republican virtue that had sometimes served to amuse the speculations of an hour. The

open

opening ſcene was highly favourable to the moſt flattering hope both of liberality and juſtice. In one and the ſame day all right of conqueſt was relinquiſhed, and Rome declared a free and independent government: to exerciſe whoſe functions, the honeſteſt, the ableſt, and the beſt men that could be choſen out of that party were ſelected. This was even conſolatory to the enemies of the revolution; but it was of ſhort duration, for the men that were made oſtenſible to the Roman people as proviſionary governors, ſoon found that their power was hardly even the ſhadow of authority. They were made uſe of only to ſhew where, and in what conſiſted the little remaining wealth of the ſtate, and politely compelled to give their aſſent that that little might be taken from it: they had alſo the privilege of iſſuing edicts; which privilege they were compelled to exerciſe, for oppreſſing the people beyond all example of even the greateſt deſpotiſm of ancient times, and were thus made obnoxious, without even deriving any profit from the plunder that was executed under their names. Hence, as might eaſily be expected, thoſe who felt the leaſt regard for their own permanent characters, ſoon withdrew themſelves, or, by making oppoſition to ſuch meaſures, were compelled by others to retire.

"The vacancies produced were now filled up by men of unſcrutinized characters, who, on this opportunity boldly ſtepped forward to recommend themſelves, through the intereſt of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated as thoſe means ſeemed to bear a proportion to their pretenſions.

"This mode of electing men into office had many advantages. The individuals who had the power of diſpoſing of ſuch places became enriched: their orders were not likely to be diſobeyed or reluctantly complied with; and as theſe agents were to have their per centage, ſo they would be likely to take good care that their maſters ſhould have no reaſon to complain of any deficiency in the military cheſt.

"When this was done, and Generals and Commiſſaries had glutted themſelves with wealth, quarrelled about a juſt diviſion of the ſpoil, mutinied, and diſbanded, other unpaid, unclothed, unproviſioned armies from the North, with new appointments, ſucceeded; and when at length, even by theſe conſtitutional means, nothing more was to be obtained, and artifice had exhauſted every reſource, the maſk was put under the feet that had been long held in the hand: liberty was declared dangerous to the ſafety of the republic, the conſtituted authority incapable of managing the affairs of the ſtate, and military law the only rational expedient to ſupply their place. Thus at once the mockery of conſular dignity was put an end to, the ſenators ſent home to take care of their families, and the tribunes to blend with the people whom they before repreſented. This new and preferable ſyſtem began its operations with nothing leſs important for the general welfare, than ſeizing the whole annual revenue of every eſtate productive of more than ten thouſand crowns; two thirds of every eſtate that produced more than five, but leſs than ten; and one half of every inferior annual income.

"This, in a few words, has been the progreſſive conduct of the great nation towards an injured and oppreſſed people, whoſe happineſs and deareſt intereſts were its *firſt* care, and to whom *freedom* and *liberty* had been reſtored, that they might know to appreciate the virtue of their benefactors, and the ineſtimable bleſſings of independence."

The preſent Volume begins at the period when General Duphot was killed; but this event, though it might accelerate, did not produce the Revolution. That was determined on before, and would have taken place, had no ſuch circumſtance happened. Mr Doppa ſays, "A prior of a Dominican convent, with whom I was acquainted, converſing familiarly one day with a French officer on the circumſtances of the Revolution, the latter had the liberality and frankneſs to ſay, "We were diſtreſſed for money, and we were obliged to come; as for the death of Duphot, it would have been of no conſequence, if there had not been other objects of greater importance." The feeble counſels of the Pope contributed much to his downfall, and the regard he met with ought to ſatisfy other Powers of the meaſure than is likely to be dealt to them, ſhould

ſhould they ſubmit to any enemy arrogant, rapicious, cruel, inſidious, and ſetting every ſocial obligation at defiance. On this occaſion we cannot but remark how cloſely Mr Burke's prophetic picture at an early ſtage of the Revolution, which gave ſo much offence to the viſionary reformers of the day, has been verified, when he characterized the French, not then being a Republic, "an irrational, unprincipled, proſcribing, confiſcating, plundering, ferocious, bloody, and tyrannical democracy?"

The entry of the French, the planting of the tree of liberty, the ſacking of the Vatican and other palaces, the funeral fete in honour of Duphot, the mutiny againſt the French officers, the inſurrection of the Traſteverini, the abolition of the Monaſteries and the impriſonments of the Cardinals in the Convertiti, the Federation, the proceedings of the Jacobin Club, the alteration of the dreſs and manners of the Romans after the change in their government, the deſtruction of public credit, the confiſcations and contributions, the dignity of the Conſuls with remarks on their conduct. All theſe are circumſtantially related, and generally from the Author's own obſervation.

The proceedings of the Jacobin Club are worthy of particular attention: "In order that the ſpirit of equality might be more extenſively diffuſed, a conſtitutional democratic club was inſtituted, and held in the hall of the Duke d'Alten's palace. Here the new-born ſons of freedom harangued each other on bleſſings of emancipation, talked loudly and boldly againſt all conſtituted authority, and even their Conſuls had hardly been inveſted with their robes, when they became the ſubjects of cenſure and abuſe. Our nation was held as particularly odious, and a conſtant theme of imprecation; and this farce was ſo ridiculouſly carried on, that a twopenny ſubſcription was ſet on foot to reduce what they were pleaſed to call the proud Carthage of the North.

"If this fooliſh ſociety had had no other object in view than ſpouting for each other's amuſement, and bowing and kiſſing a buſt of Brutus that was placed before the roſtrum, a ceremony which was conſtantly practiſed before the evening's debate, it would have been of little conſequence to any but the idle people, who preferred this mode of ſpending their time; but it had other objects of a very different tendency, more baneful, and more deſtructive to the peace and morals of ſociety—that of intoxicating young minds with heterogeneous principles they could not underſtand, to ſuperſede the firſt laws of nature in all the ſocial duties; for there were not wanting men who knew how to direct the folly and enthuſiaſm of thoſe who did now know how to direct themſelves. Here they were taught that their duty to the republic ought ever to be paramount to every other obligation. That the illuſtrious Brutus, whoſe buſt they had before them, and whoſe patriotic virtue and juſtice ought never to be loſt ſight of, furniſhed them with the ſtrongeſt and moſt heroic example of the ſubordination of the deareſt ties of humanity to the public good; and however dear parental affection ought to be, yet, when put in competition with the general good of ſociety, there could not be a moment's heſitation which was to be preferred."

After a few further obſervations, he proceeds: "This ſyſtem, allowing it proper time to ripen and mature, very probably would have produced all that could be expected from it, and ſome families to my knowledge had already felt the unhappy effects of theſe nightly meetings; and it may be eaſily imagined that it was rapidly running its courſe, when, at one of the ſittings, a member had the confidence to recommend to his fellow citizens, in order as he ſaid to eſtabliſh the republic upon a ſafe and permanent baſis, to have recourſe to the precedent of Carrier on Loire, of ſending away all the prieſts in veſſels down the Tiber, and ſinking them, and to put to death all men, without diſcrimination, that were more than ſixty years of age; alleging that ſuch men were ever found to be too ſtrongly wedded to their prejudices, to embrace a new mode of thinking, and hence they became not only uſeleſs conſumers of proviſions, of which there was a ſcarcity for good and active citizens, but were at beſt tacit enemies of the Revolution; and as for the eccleſiaſtics, their latent and unavoidable influence in the education of the riſing youth,

youth, it was but too obvious would be prejudicial to the growth of patriotic virtue and republican principles.

"The violent measure, however, was unanimously censured. The folly and madness of such a wild and extravagant proposition, at any other time subsequent to the days of Nero, might have been justly considered as the effect of wild hyperbole, or the last stage of infanity, if we had not seen too recently the experience of how far atrocity could be carried into execution by the illustrious name cited as worthy of imitation."

We shall give but one instance more of the rapacity of the French to those they have in their power; and this instance, though no name is mentioned, was, as we are informed, to the celebrated Mrs Angelica Kauffman, well known for her talents in this kingdom.

"An eminent painter, whom I had the honour of being known to in Rome, was waited upon by an agent of Commissary Haller soon after the arrival of the French, apparently for no other purpose than to pay her compliments upon her distinguished abilities; but in looking over her works, he took the liberty, with great politeness, of asking "To whom this beautiful picture belonged? and to whom that? and whose charming portrait is this?" &c. then, after paying an infinity of compliment, took his leave.

"In about a week's time the same Gentleman returned, as full of expressions of praise and admiration as before, but distressed at being the agent of business that was equally unpleasant for him to execute, as it was for others to comply with; but the laws of the republic, which he had the honour to serve, imposed upon him the task of putting seals upon all the works of art that belonged to private individuals, with whose nation the republic was at war; therefore those portraits of the English Gentlemen, and other pictures under similar circumstances in her possession, could not be exempted from confiscation.

"This unexpected Machiavelism made an impression not very favourable either to his honour or to his honesty; but to remove every cause of embarrassment, which it was not difficult for him to perceive he had occasioned, he completed his own character by proposing himself, as a friend, to stand between his employers and the duties of his office, and openly recommended the lady to pay eighty sequins (forty pounds sterling), for which he would be responsible that she should be put to no further inconvenience. With this advice it was thought most prudent to comply, and the money was paid."

An Appendix is added, consisting of original documents.

Fragments of Scottish History. Continued from p. 187.

WE shall make no apology for laying before our readers a few more articles from the diary of Robert Birrel. It is curious in itself, and exhibits a faithful and unaffected picture of the times.

The 3 of October 1594, the battell of Glenlivit foughtin betwix the Earl of Argyll, Generall for the King, agains the Earles of Huntlie and Atholl, and ther associates. The chiefe, of not, yet wes slaine one Huntlie and Atholl's syde wer, ye laird of Gight, Assinlie, Mr William Gordone, the Guidman Derth and hes sone. This Derth wes brother to Abergeldie. Thrie brethren of Tillachoudy, and ye zoung laird of Drumdelgie.

The 4 of December, ane proclamatione charging all men not haue to doe wt the Earl Bothuell.

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* At this tyme, yair wes grate appeirance of troubells in Scotland, throughe ye forfaulted Earlls of Huntley and Erroie, quha, with their complices, gadret an grate pouer of men againſt ye Earll of Argyle, being ye King's Lieutenant, and faught ane grate batell in ye north, neir Strathbolgie, at ane pairt callit ye Ledderfute; which batell wes callit by soume, ye feild of Glenliuet, & by uthers ye batell of Behrinnes. *Morrieyebdnkes Anallls, ad. ann.* 1594.——There is, in the Advocates Library, a MS poem in 280 lines Scottish verse, intituled, *The Battel of Behrines, foughtin betwixt Archibald, E. of Argyll againſt Francis Earll of Errole and George Earll of Huntlie*, in anno 1594. W. 3. 19. In the same volume, there is an account of this battle in Latin, in 18 or 20 folio pages. The writer has been completely ignorant of the language.

The

The same 4 of December, Capitane Baillie hanget for counterfetting the Great Seall agains the merchants.

The 13 of Januar 1795, George Muir hangit for slaing of twa ministers, viz. Mr Dauid Blayth, and ane Aikman.

The 19 Januar, the young Earle of Montrois fought ane combate wt Sr James Sandilands at the Salt Trone of Edr. thinking to have revengit the slaughter of hes cuisine Mr Johne Grahame, quha wes vr slaine with ane shot of an pistol, and four of hes men slaine with swords, viz. Johne Cranford, Johne Grahame, George Dundas, and Alexander Boner.

The 14 of Februar, ane of the keipers of the wardes in the castell of Edr. hangit for letting the Earl of Angus out of ward.

The 18 of Februar, Hercules Stewart hangit, and ane Johne Syme, for bearing companie and intertaining his awen brother and the Earle of Bothwell.

The 23 of Februar, the Earle Bothwell excommunicate.

The 10 of Marche, ane horrible tempest of snaw, quhik lay upone the ground till the 14 of Aprill yrafter.

The 26 of Maii, Johne Gilchryst, Henderstone, and Huttoun, all three hangit for making of fals writtis, and preving to warrie the same.

The 11 of Junii, ane callit Cuming the Muncke, hangit for making of fals writtis.

The 19 of Julii, James laird of Indermarchie, and his servant, heidit, as partakers of the murder of the Earle of Murray and Patrick Dunbar, in Dunibirsill in Fyfe, quha wer slaine the 7 of Februar 1591.

The 14 of Auguste, Christian Johnestoun, ane widow in Edr. revest be Patrick Aikerhead. The toune wes put in ane grate fray be the ringing of the commone bell. The said Christian wes tollesit and brocht back fra him, eua yet the said Patrick got no advantage of her.

The 15 of September, Johne Macmorrane slaine be the shott of ane pistole out of the schooll. This Johne Macmorrane being baillie for the tyme, the bairns of the said grammar schooll came to the tounes counsell conforme to yair yerlie custome, to seek the priuiledge, quha wes refusit; upone the qlk, ther wes ane number of schollaris, being gentelmens bairns, made ane mutinie, and came in the night and tooke the schooll, and prouydit yamesellis wt meit, drink, and hagbuttis pistolet, and sword: they ransoreit the dores of the said schooll, sua yat yai refusit to let in yr mr. nor nae vther man, wtout they wer grantit ther privilege, conforme yr wontit vse. The Provost and Baillies and Counsell heiring tell of the same, they ordeinit John Macmorrane baillie, to go to the grammar schooll and take some order ywir. The said Johne, with certain officers, went to the schoole, and requyrit the schollaris to open the dorris: yai refusit. The said baillie and officers tooke ane geast and rane at the back dore wt the geast. And schollars had bein debil from dinging up the dore, vtterways, he vsent to God, he wald shute ane pair of bullets throw his heidt The said baillie thinking he durst not shute, he, with his officers, ran fill wt the geast at the said dore. Ther came ane scholler callit William Sinclair, sone to William Sinclair chantler of Catnes, and with an pistolet shott out at ane window, and shott the said baillie throw the heid, sua yat he diet. Putlie the haill tounesmen ran to the schooll, and tuik the said bairns and put yame in the tolbuith: bot the haill bairns wer letten frie wtout hurte done to yame for the same, wtin ane short tyme yairafter.

The day of September, the Ladie Bothuell receivit in fauor wt the King in Glasgow.

The 4 of Octr, Sr Johne Maitland deceast, being chanslor, and quha had bein chanslor ten the Parliament haldin at Linlithgow in December the zeir of God 1585.

The 20 of October, Gilbert Lauder slaine in Linlithgow be the Cranstoune.

The 22 of Novr, 4 heralds sitting drinking, tua of yame fell in words, viz. Johne Purdie and Johne Gladstanis. The said Johne Gladstanis nickit the said John Purdie at the table; and the said Gladstanis being apprehendit, he wes beheidit upone the 25 day of the same moneth of Novr, for the same slaughter.

The 3 of Decr, the Ladie Bothuell banishit zet anes againe. Bot wtin sex dayis yrafter, the said Ladie purchest ane letter of peace subt be Her awen Maiestie's hand.

In this zeir of God, the dearthe of victuall increasfed, and yair wes sic famine in yis countrie, the lyk was nevir heard tell of in aney aidge befoir, nor neuir red of sinee the warld wes maid, as ze sall heir: In yis moneth of October and Nouember, the quhyt and malt at ten lib: the boll; in Marche yraftir, the ait maill 10 lib: the boll, the humbell corne 7 lib: the boll.

In the moneth of Maij, the ait maill 20 lib: the boll in Galloway. At this tyme, ther came victuall out of utnir partis, in sic aboundins, that betwixt the first of Julii and the 10 of August, thair came into Leith thre scoir and sex shippes laden wt victuall; nevirtheles, the ry gave 10 pund 10sh: and xi the boll. The 2 of September, the ry came down and wes sauld for 7 lib: the boll. and new ait maill for vi sh: the peck, and 7sh: and 6d: the peck. The The 29 of Octr, the ait maill came up againe at 10 sh: the peck. The 15 of Julii, the ait maill at 13 sh: and 4d: the peck; the peasc maill at xi—the pek.

In this zeir, Clement Oor, and Robert Lumsden his grandsone, bought beforhand from the Earle Marishall the beir mail ourhead for 33 sh: and 4d: the boll.

Here we come to our former purpos againe in the zeir 1596.

Ane proclamatione the 5 of Januarii, declaring perpetuall peace betwix Scotland and England, and yat nane of the borderers suld ane anither, under the paine of death. Siclyke at yis tyme, the generall mustirs proclaimed to be haldin the 2 of Februar nixt.

The 12 of Januar, ane proclamatione, declaring his Ma: hes appointed aught Lordis for heiring of the checker compts, and taking order with the enormities and disorders in yis countrie. These Lordis, all callit Octavians, viz. Alexr Seytoun of Pluscardie, Walter Stewart of Blantyre, Mr Johne Lundefay, Mr Thomas Hamiltoun, Mr James Elphinston, Mr Johne Skeine, Mr James Craigie of Killatie, and Mr Peiter Young of Seyton.

The 2 of Marche, Campbell of Arkinles wes tane for the slaughter of Campbell laird of Calder; and one the 4 day, he thoht ane affyze, and continuit day till day, till the 8 of Apryll, he wes conveyit to the Blackness ward, and at length he wes maid frie.

The 15 of March 1596, the King's M: made ane orisone befor the Generall Assemblie, wt many guid promises and conditionis. I pray God he may keip yame, be content to receive admonitionis, and to be collectit himself and his haill housshold, and to lay aside hes awen authority royall, and to be as ane brother among yame, and to see all the kirks in this country weil plantit with ministers. There are in Scotland 900 kirks, of the quhilk ther are 400 without ministers and readers.

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The Pastoral Care. By the late Alexander Gerard, D. D. 7s. Boards. *Cadell & Davies.*

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Two Sermons before the University of Oxford, 10th February, 1799, on the Seven Vials mentioned in Revelations: and an Enquiry into the signification of the word "Bara." By G. S. Faber. 1s. 6d. *Rivington.*

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ancyent poem, applicable to the present times. 1s. *White.*

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Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws. By Robert Saunders, Esq. 3s. 6d. *Sewell.*

An Examination into the increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures of Great Britain, from 1792, to 1799. 2s. *Wright.*

EDINBURGH.

The Duty of Britons, under the Impression of National Blessings; a Sermon from Psalm cxlv. 2. Preached in the Church of Salton, before the First Troop of East-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, on Thursday, November 29. 1798. Being the day appointed by his Majesty for a General Thanksgiving By Andrew Johnston, Minister of the Parish, and Chaplain to the Troop. *Watson.*

THE object of the Author is announced in the title. He very properly enumerates various circumstances as calling for national praise and gratitude; and points out and recommends with energy the proper improvement of these benefits. In describing the blessings which this favourite island enjoys, he naturally contrasts them with the situation of several of the nations around us, who are now enjoying the advantage of *Gallic Friendship.*

"Look to the Netherlands, the first victim of French fraternization! Stript even of a name among the nations, they groan under every species of oppression, their property plundered, their persons afflicted, their rights subverted, their altars overturned, their temples ruined; and, under the pressure of these real, not imaginary evils, they have now nothing to console them, but the reiterated grievances of "*forced requisitions*," and of "*Co-active conscriptions.*"

"Turn your eyes to Holland, the Frenchified Batavia! Once the proud rival of England, alas how fallen, how degraded in the scale of nations! The pestilential contagion of French principles have sapped the foundations of all

humanity, religion and morality, has completely changed the national character, and left to the deluded Hollanders, hardly the shadow of what they were.

"Extend your view to the virtuous Swiss, whom a rigid neutrality was unable to save. Circumvented and overpowered by the maddening mass of France, their patriotic struggles have nothing availed; and their religion, and their liberty, their independence and their government, have perished amidst a sea of blood.

"Were you not already convinced, brethren, of the degrading posture in which the efforts of French presumption, and French artifice, have placed the various nations on the continent, materials are not wanting to finish the description. Does not Savoy, once the residence of the heroic and the brave, now depend for existence on the breath of France? Are not Venice and Genoa, each in her turn mistress of the ocean, now the fatal victims of her delusive promises? Where is the once manly and honourable character of Swisa? It is now dwindled into a crouching servility? And, does not the black eagle of Prussia, and even the Imperial eagle itself, fear in a great measure submissive to the power and will of domineering France?"

Our uninterrupted naval victories have been justly mentioned as subjects calculated to inspire us with a grateful sense of the divine favour in most of the sermons preached on this occasion; and as that obtained by the gallant and the pious Nelson is the most recent as well as the most remarkable, we were surprised that the author has not mentioned it particularly.

The remaining part of the sermon consists chiefly in exhortations to amendment and reformation; and the following we believe every good subject will approve of:

"Let us endeavour then, brethren, to cherish and increase that sacred flame, which already warms our breasts. Let us unite heart and hand in defending our country against her open enemies, as well as against her pretended friends. Let us give countenance and support to all the measures of government, which can have nothing in view but the universal weal. And let us determine, in the strength of the Lord, to risque every thing rather than endanger that political constitution, which was the acquisition of our fathers, and is the inheritance of us their children."

English Pronunciation vindicated from Anomaly and Caprice: an Essay on Human Language and Dialect; a Vindication of the Scotch; Proofs of National Merit; Strictures on Johnson the Critic, &c. Closed with Rule Britannia, in Latin Sapphics. *Manners & Miller.*

Thoughts on the Divine Goodness, relative to the Government of Moral Agents: Particularly displayed in Future Rewards and Punishments, which shall ensue in the Universal and Final Happiness of the whole Human Race. Translated from the French of Ferdinand Oliver Petitpierre, formerly Minister of Chaux de Fond. 2s. boards.

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The History of the Union of Scotland and England. Stating the circumstances which brought that event forward to a conclusion, and the advantages resulting from it to the Scots. By the Rev. Ebenezer Marshall, Minister at Cockpen. 8vo. 5s. boards. *Hill.*

POETRY.

SONNET TO SPRING.

ONCE more, sweet Spring! to earth a welcome guest,
Thy rural beauties meet my ravish'd eyes,
Cloath'd in thy mantle of luxuriant green;
Once more thy bowers, sweet Nymph, in pride are dress,
Once more I view thee robe the leafless trees,
Fair queen of beauty, with thy hues so green,
Whilst genial zephyr wakes the balmy breeze,

And

And loads with fragrance all thy breathing scene;
Whilst scatter'd down yon hawthorn dale profuse,
Or hedge row's bank, yon tufted woods' green side
In one wide blush of sweetly-mingling hues,
Thy flowers, O Nymph, in nature's vernal pride,
O'er moss-grown heaths and vales and mountains drear,
Deck with rich tints the youthful smiling year.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

TRAY AND SNAP.

A FABLE.

A companion of fools shall be destroyed.
SOLOMON.

THERE were two dogs, (no matter where,
Some say 'twas here, some say 'twas there,)
Went out, to take a pleasure walk,
And spent the eve in social talk;
But after saunt'ring up and down,
They chanc'd to pass a neighb'ring town.
With hideous howl, out rush'd great Cæsar,
Rover, Jowler, Pompey, Razor*,
Phebe, Cyrus, Cupid, Fanny,
And Madam's darling fav'rite Veny;
All press'd to bid the strangers hail,
And hear the traveller's artless tale.
Tray was courteous, kind and civil,
Snap, a fiery, snarling devil;
Caress'd at one, snapp'd at the other,
And bit poor Phebe, Veny's mother.
Who home, with howlings sunk retir'd,
As every soul with fury fir'd,
And seiz'd at once, head, back, and tail,
They tugg'd and they tore, till they tore *both* piece meal.

AMICUS.

* Tom Trot the barber's dog.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SONG.

Air—*Humours of Glen.*

BEGONE, noisy pleasure, I hate thy intrusion,
Leave my soul to brood over the sad pleasing strain;
To recal those soft moments of dulcet illusion
Which have fled like a dream, and left me to complain.
Those moments I wander'd among the recesses,
Where Doll's silver streamlet glides murm'ring along,
And joy drank with transport amid the caresses
Of Jeanie, dear Jeanie! the theme of my song.
O more dear than the life-blood thro' my heart streaming!
From my mind thy fair image how can I expel!
Or bid my young heart, with love's ardour brightbeaming,
Extinguish its flame, and with apathy dwell!
O Love, gentle goddess, on me sweetly smiling,
Attend still my wand'rings life's mazes among;
To thy temple, O lead me! soft sorrow beguiling,
With Jeanie, dear Jeanie! the theme of my song.

TRANSLATION OF DR JOHNSON'S ODE.

WRITTEN IN THE ISLE OF SKY.

HID in the caverns of the deep,
Where howls the storm, and surges sweep,
Around thy wild retreat;
How grateful, cloud-envelop'd sky,
Thy verdant fields and mountains high,
The weary wanderer greet.

Care ne'er disturbs thy quiet scene,
Where gentle Peace with smiles serene,
Her numerous blessings pours;
Nor rage deforms the flowery plain,
Nor grim remorse with gloomy train
Retards the flying hours.

But ah! fast bound in sorrow's chain,
In vain with speed to gain
The mountain's lofty brow,
To wander o'er the pathless steep,
Or gaze upon the foaming deep,
And count the waves below.

In vain with self-importance blind,
Man boasts the empire of the mind
By wayward passions driv'n;
Where is the Sage's wisdom fled?
The stoic bows the suppliant head,
And owns the pow'r of Heav'n.

Creation

Creation's Lord! to thee we bend,
Do thou great Being! Father, Friend!
Direct the erring soul:
The mind's rough billows, rul'd by thee,
Now swell in proud prosperity,
Now hush'd and gentle roll.

TO THE BLACKBIRD.

ALL hail, lovely songster! sweet Muse of the Grove!
With plumage so jetty, and golden bill, hail!
With pleasure I hear thy soft numbers of love,
From the green budding hazle-bush, float on the gale.

Thy melodious inflexions the peasants delight,
As they wander inhaling the sweets of the morn,
Where the deep purple woodlands the lover invite,
To breath his warm vows 'neath the thick blooming thorn.

O! ne'er in those shades may the clarion of war,
Nor discord domestic, or faction be found,
The tenants of nature with tumults to fear,
And spread desolation and horror around!

But, as oft in its morn, so in life's silent eve,
Serene may I wander, to hear thy soft strain;
And all my full heart in warm gratitude give,
To him whose protection it ne'er sought in vain.

A PERSIAN ODE TO SPRING.

Translated by Mr D'Israeli.

ALMOND! thy drops of night are hung*,
And the old earth again is young!
Through the blue rejoicing sky
Oft the laughing echoes fly!
The western gale o'er beauty flows,
Whispering and kissing as he goes;
Violets that weep with eyes so blue;
The bent narcissus' languid hue;
The myrtle, in whose verdurous glow
Hangs a chest nut of downy snow;
The jasmine, from whose pallid cheeks
Rejected love her death-tint seeks;
Th' anemone's resplendant breast,
A virgin in a bridal vest!
Say, loitering rose, where hast thou been?
Awake thy blush, inflame the scene!
Thee, all our creeping violets eye,
And kiss thy feet, adore, and die†!
Fair conqueror, 'mid thy armed train‡,
Assume thy diadem, and reign!
Queen, hearest thou not through every bower
The nightingale, thy paramour?
Oft has he left each leaf and sighed,
Lo! on his wild wing hear him chide!
Odorous gale, where would thou rove?
Thou bearest the incense of my love;
Ah! cautious in her tresses play,
Then o'er my faint form slowly stray.
O pine, though tall thy graceful head,
And wide thy stately arms are spread,
Yet know my love is but a flower,
And lesser graces I adore.
Narcissus, bending to the gale,
Thou look'st disconsolate and pale:
How faint thine eye! but her I weep
Has passion in an eye of sleep!
Basil, thou art sweet, but soon
The night come o'er thy beauty's noon;
I grasp thee, and the touch is death;
Withered, and gone thy fragrant breath!
My mistress has a cheek and form,
The more I touch, the more I warm;
I press, more crimson glow her cheeks!
I kiss, her breath more musky breaks!
Ah, tell me where my love does stray:
Three days are lost, three days of May!
'Tis this, O rose, my grief renews,
To think three days in May we lose!
Ah, what were Spring without the rose,
The rose without the nightingale;
Without a crystal cup that glows.
With odorous wine, this vernal vale!
And what thy bard without his muse?
Light of these eyes, warmth of this blood!
The Spring—were but a desert shade;
The cheerful Heaven—a solitude§.

* Alluding to the white blossoms of the almond tree.

† At the appearance of the roses, the violets begin to fade.

‡ An Arabian image. A poet, describing this flower, says the rose approaches with her *army*, whose beauty is all-conquering. By the figure of *army* is meant the *thorns of the rose*.

§ The marriage of the rose and the nightingale, the incessant theme of Persian poetry, is described, with an eastern luxuriance of imagination, by Dr Darwin, in his Botanic Garden.

BRITISH

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

Continued from p. 199.

Feb. 7. Mr Pitt moved the order of the day, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the propoſitions reſpecting an amicable adjuſtment between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr Sheridan objected to the order being read. He ſaid, after what had tranſpired on a former occaſion, it was not now his intention to take up much of the time of the houſe. Since he had before treſpaſſed on the patience of gentlemen, the buſineſs had aſſumed a quite different complexion; and though in the firſt inſtance, he ſtood almoſt alone, yet many gentlemen, he had reaſon to believe, were now convinced of the danger of perſevering in the meaſure. The Houſe of Commons, he ſaid, had not pledged itſelf to purſue it farther, though the Right Hon. Gentleman had declared that he would not abandon it during his political life. The houſe had not gone farther, he obſerved, than voting that the propoſitions ſhould be referred to a committee, but that did not oblige them to record them on the journals. He could not think that parliament conceived itſelf bound by the pledge of the Right Hon. gentleman; and though the Hon. gentleman ſeemed to ſmile at his obſervations, yet he would have him to underſtand, that to the Iriſh nation it was neither a ſubject of laughter nor of levity. If any thing could augment the miſchiefs likely to ariſe from the meaſure, it was the pledge of the Right Hon. gentleman, that he would only relinquiſh it with his life, as this aſſertion had cauſed a very ſerious ſenſation, and excited much diſguſt throughout Ireland. In the arguments of the Hon. gentleman, he had aſſerted, that an union was indiſpenſible to the ſalvation of Ireland; but the Iriſh Houſe of Commons had decided againſt the propoſition, and that he conceived was a competent judge of the meaſure. The beſt mode, he argued, of rendering the people happy, was not to corrupt its parliament; and if this ſyſtem had not been adopted five years ago, there would have been no rebellion in that country. Mr Sheridan concluded by moving "That the propoſing any meaſure to promote and ſecure the eſſential intereſt of Great Britain and Ireland, that had not for its baſis the free conſent of the Iriſh legiſlature, and which endeavoured, by corruption or intimidation, to procure the ſame, was incompatible with the independence of the Iriſh legiſlature, and that any miniſter who would bring forward the ſame was an enemy to his Majeſty."

Mr Pitt ſaid, he did not conſider it by any means neceſſary, after what he ſaid on a former occaſion, to obtrude for any time on the patience of the houſe. Indeed he did not think it neceſſary to reply now at all, if it was not to apprize the Houſe of the nature of the motion of the Hon. gentleman. His propoſition certainly contained a truiſm; but when a neceſſity was pointed out for eſtabliſhing a truiſm by a vote of the houſe, then it would appear that ſuch truiſm contained a ſort of negative reflection on the perſon againſt whom it was pointed. Now as his conduct bore no ſuch conſtruction he muſt object to the motion.

Mr Grey ſaid, that ſomething aroſe out of Mr Pitt's theory, that called on him for a few obſervations. If the truiſm did not contain the reflection to which he adverted, he did not ſee how he could object to it, and his objection, therefore, would be a ſort of acknowledgement that the Right Hon. gentleman did not foreſee. He frankly profeſſed that he did not, in the firſt inſtance, agree to the whole of his Hon. friend's motion, though, in conſequence of a majority appearing in the Iriſh parliament againſt the motion, it had on his mind a conſiderable impreſſion.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he heard with regret that his Hon. friend differed with him in any part of his propoſition. He then adverted to what he conſidered intimidation—theſe were the ſending 40,000 troops to Ireland, and the menace of the miniſter, that Great Britain could deſtroy when it pleaſed the commerce of Ireland. In the Iriſh parliament, he obſerved, were 116 placemen—what then muſt be the effect of ſelecting two of the moſt reſpectable

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gentlemen in administration for dismissal?

Mr Grey spoke in explanation.

Mr Solicitor spoke in favour of Mr Sheridan's motion, which, on a division, was negatived, there being, for the order of the day, ayes 141; noes 25; majority 116.

The order of the day being read, and on the question being put that the speaker do leave the chair,

Mr St John rose and objected to the motion. He was of opinion that it was better the measure should rest where it did then past against the sense of the parliament in Ireland.

Mr Grey, *Plunkett*, and *Sheridan*, spoke severally on the subject.

When the gallery was opened, after the division,

The Hon. *Mr St John* was on his legs. The question to be considered, he observed, was not, whether advantages would likely to arise to the empire from the measure; but whether, under the present circumstances (the Irish House of Commons have declared themselves hostile to the union) any good could happily result from agitating the question at this moment. He was greatly apprehensive, that if the British parliament should vote the resolutions proposed by the minister, as the basis of a treaty with the sister kingdom, the Irish nation would take alarm; and thus the proceedings of that House, instead of tending to forward the union, would, on the other hand, confidently observe, and perhaps totally preclude the accomplishment of the project. He was not prepared to give a decided opinion on the policy of the proposed union; nor, indeed, could one be given before the House call for that decision. But satisfied that, at all events, the period was not the proper one to consider a thing the question, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr Grey expressed his disappointment at not having heard from gentlemen on the other side of the house any arguments in favour of the proposed union, which was avowedly the most momentous measure ever submitted to the consideration of a British parliament. The House was, in fact, called upon for the encouragement of a question, which they had not the power to consider, and which the Irish parliament had peremptorily declared they would not even agitate. Under such circumstances, he should have thought the Right Hon. gentleman might have spared the House a debate, which at best must be useless, but which might too easily sow the seeds of jealousy and alarm. The Hon. gentleman seemed to wish to compromise the House. A sincere wish to meet the object of his Majesty's message ought to induce them to desist from all further proceedings on this delicate business. From the principle of the measures as tending to consolidate and more closely connect the interests of the two kingdoms, no well-wisher to his country could possibly dissent. Every true Irishman, every true Englishman, must give his suffrage to the measure, as far as the principle was involved. But the practicability was another question. Much of his own private happiness (from the nature of his connections) depended upon the renovation of that connection, which he feared the precipitate conduct of ministers would endanger. No one single fact is more capable of demonstration, than that the feuds, dissentions, and animosities, which now rend and desolate the distracted kingdom of Ireland, owe their existence solely to the influence of British intrigue. And yet the Right Hon. gentleman makes a plea of those feuds, which he has engendered; he makes a plea of those very jealousies, which he himself excited. [Here a violent and reiterated cry of hear! hear!] He acts (returned Mr Grey) in the exact manner described by one of our poets:

"The secret mischief, which I first did breed,
I set unto the charge of others?"

The Right Hon. gentleman has scrupulously adhered to the system, which had been purfued by his predeceffors. Look, faid Mr Grey, to the noble ftruggle for Irifh independence in 1782. Was the object of the meeting of the repreſentatives of 143 volunteer corps in arms, was their object on that occaſion confined to the obtaining an independent legiſlation? Did not their views extend to the conceſſion of a more liberal religious toleration? Did they not aſſert the right of private judgment in matters of religion? When Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1794, went over

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as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, if not inſtructed, at leaſt authorized, to hold out the proſpect of catholic emancipation, were the body of proteſtants jealous of the intended conceſſions? What was the conſequence of his recall? Diſappointment begat diſcontent, and that diſcontent was provoked to the extreme degree of irritation, till it, in the concluſion, armed brother againſt brother, man againſt man, and entailed upon the country all the horrors of civil war. He was ſorry to hear the Right Hon. gentleman, or any other man, adopt the language which had been made uſe of by a great law lord, that any thing upon earth could juſtify the ſeverity which had been practiſed in Ireland. Does the Right Hon. gentleman wait to be told, does he not know, that it was a ſeries of ſyſtematical cruelty practiſed with the avowed deſign of extorting confeſſions by pain and terror? Thoſe evils were not to be aſcribed to the ſeparation of the legiſlature, but to the conduct of government. Are the Iriſh diſcontented with their parliament? Are petitioners from that country at your bar to requeſt the abrogation and diſmiſſal of its ſenate? Or has the Iriſh parliament, in oppoſition to the wiſh of the Right Hon. gentleman, adopted a ſyſtem which he cannot poſſibly join. Mr Grey then entered into an able vindication of Mr Foſter from the charge of inconſiſtency preferred againſt him on a former night by Mr Pitt, reſpecting his conduct relative to the union. He quoted Mr Foſter's own words to ſhow, that he had always been a ſtaunch advocate for Iriſh independence: "I would not barter an atom of the conſtitution for all the commerce in the world." If he were diſpoſed to argue, or the houſe to liſten to a ſeries of arguments on the ſubject of the change of political opinions, the hiſtory of the Right Hon. gentleman's life would furniſh an inexhauſtible fund for debate. The Right Hon. gentleman informs us, that he conceives it to be more neceſſary now, ſince the rejection of his meaſure by the Iriſh parliament, for the Engliſh parliament to enter into an inveſtigation of his project, than it was even before, in order that he may have an opportunity of juſtifying himſelf, and that he may explain his plan to both kingdoms. But all the advantage the Right Hon. gentleman can poſſibly derive from a vote of the Houſe, he muſt be in poſſeſſion of already, by the printing of his reſolutions, which muſt long ſince have reached Ireland. He perfectly agreed with the Right Hon. gentleman, that an effectual conſolidation of the ſtrength, and a connection of the two countries, preſented much better hopes of ſucceſs, in defeating the views and deſigns of the enemy, than any mode of attack which could poſſibly be adopted. But the connection for which he was anxious, was a conſolidation of intereſt and affection; the act of union he wiſhed to ſee accompliſhed, was the union of heart, a junction of will and power, both acting one way, both directed to one and the ſelf-ſame object, both exerted for the mutual welfare and ſecurity of the two kingdoms.

Mr Dundas had no heſitation in ſaying, that notwithſtanding all the arguments advanced on the other ſide of the Houſe, he roſe with conſiderable ſatisfaction to refute the objections againſt the meaſure now in agitation. Having followed the laſt Hon. gentleman with the greateſt attention, Mr Dundas flattered himſelf, that, from his knowledge of the ſubject, he was able to convince the Houſe, that the reaſons urged againſt the union were totally groundleſs. In his animadverſions, he meant not to throw out any reflections injurious to gentlemen who conſtituted the legiſlature of the ſiſter kingdom; and he hoped he would not be accuſed of illiberal motives when he gave it as his opinion that the great maſs of the people had been corrupted by the new doctrines, ſo dangerous to the exiſtence of all regular government, and conſequently to that of the Britiſh empire. If a great part of the preſent parliament of Ireland was conſtituted from the maſs already deſcribed, and formed from ſuch rude materials, it was conſequently, in a great degree under the influence of that evil genius which plotted the ſeparation of Ireland from Great Britain.

With all due deference to the parliament of Ireland, they could not paſs an act without the ſanction of the King of Great Britain, who was alſo the King of Ireland. When gentlemen talked ſo much of the parliament of Ireland, he wiſhed to be underſtood, that notwithſtanding the incorpora-

parliament of Ireland would ſtill remain as active and zealous in the cauſe of Ireland, as the Engliſh and Scotch members were in the intereſts of their reſpective nations. The incorporated parliament would be more powerful, and fully enabled to come to deciſions on all topics of diſcuſſion.—If this poſition were denied, he would refer to the words of Mr Grattan, who ſaid, 'the parliament of Ireland could not act independently, for in all queſtions of peace and war, it muſt follow the parliament of Great Britain.' If the parliament of Ireland were independent, as its champions now inſiſted, why ſhould it be obliged to adopt the meaſures of the parliament of Great Britain on all occations of peace or war? The incorporated parliament of Ireland would have all the privileges of the incorporated parliament of Scotland. To corroborate theſe facts, Mr Dundas ſaid, that he, as one of the forty-five Scotch members, could, in the face of the five hundred Engliſh members, diſcuſs and watch the intereſts of Scotland.—The parliament, thus conſtituted by the union, had not deprived Scotland of any of the privileges enjoyed previouſly by the parliament of England. Mr Dundas then went into a variety of ſtatements to prove the truth of his aſſertions, by which it appeared that Scotland, both in commerce and population, had increaſed very wonderfully. The increaſe of ſhip-tonnage bore alſo an equal proportion. As to the linen trade, for which ſome pretended friends of Ireland expreſſed their fears, it had improved from one million of yards annually, about the commencement of the union, to twenty-three millions of yards annually. The population of Edinburgh was more than doubled; and Glaſgow and Paiſley experienced a ſtill greater increaſe. The population of Glaſgow at the time of the union was 14,000; the population of Glaſgow was now about 77,443. Similar improvements had been experienced by the towns of Dundee, Montroſe, and Aberdeen; and all theſe benefits had been derived from the union, notwithſtanding the prophecies of Lord Belhaven and others, who had not been able to foreſee the happy conſequences of the meaſure. His Lordſhip, who was a ſtrong opponent to the meaſure, had delivered an oration, called the "Speech of Viſions!" in which he prophecied the total overthrow and deſtruction of Scotland. In what had Scotland ſuffered by the union? Nothing. Happy for the country, none of the predictions of the former had been fulfilled, while thoſe of her Majeſty had been completely verified. A paſſage in a letter from Queen Anne to the Scottiſh parliament deſerved particular attention. It was in theſe words:—"The union has long been deſired by both nations, and we ſhall eſteem it as the greateſt glory of our reign, to have it now perfected, being fully perſuaded that it muſt prove the greateſt happineſs of our people. An entire and perfect union will be the ſolid foundation of a laſting peace: it will ſecure your religion, liberty, and property, remove the animoſities among, and the jealouſies and differences between the two kingdoms; it muſt increaſe your ſtrength, riches, and trade, and by this union, the whole iſland being gained in affection, and free from all apprehenſions of different intereſts, will be enabled to reſiſt all its enemies, ſupport its intereſt every where, and maintain the liberties of Europe." From this remarkable paſſage it was evident, that her Majeſty was a true propheteſs, for not one ſyllable of her predictions had failed! After a long and impreſſive ſpeech, the Right Hon. gentleman ſaid he was impelled to vote for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr Sheridan combated at length the whole of Mr Dundas' ſtatement, whom he accuſed of blinking the ſerious and moſt alarming part of the ſubject, and reſting principally upon jocoſe and good-humoured obſervations.

Mr Windham profeſſed himſelf friendly to an union, though nothing but neceſſity could induce him to agree to ſuch an innovation as the introduction of 100 Iriſh members into this houſe. As to perſiſting in the meaſure after the Iriſh Commons had declared againſt it, we wiſhed to avoid the deciſion of prejudice and heat—to appeal from Philip *drunk* to Philip *ſober*.

Mr Tierney oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair, in a long and able ſpeech, in which he accuſed Mr Windham of diſreſpect to the Iriſh parliament, by an appeal from Philip *drunk* to Philip *ſober*. He alſo accuſed Mr Dundas of holding out inducements to

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Iriſh members, as if a ſeat in the Iriſh parliament would be a *good venture* for themſelves; as he, with all his powers and emoluments, was a grand exemplification of the bleſſings which Scotland derived from the union.

Mr Dundas denied that he held out any *good venture* to the Iriſh members, but only repreſented the additional dignity that would accrue from a ſeat in the imperial chamber. He, therefore, conceived it *impertinent* in any member to put words into his mouth which he had not uſed.

Mr Tierney wiſhed to know whether the Right Hon. gentleman meant to ſay that his obſervations were *impertinent?* [A general cry of order, order!] He ſaid he was by no means diſpoſed to take up things too warmly. There were circumſtances which would make him extremely averſe to it; but really that was a ſort of language to which gentlemen were ſo little accuſtomed, that it required explanation, and was highly improper.

Mr Dundas explained, that without intending to uſe the phraſe offenſively, he employed a term which he conſidered to be proper. He did not know any reaſon why Mr Tierney ſhould be entitled to expect from him any greater attention to his feelings than thoſe of any other member.

Mr Grey ſaid, as it ſtruck his ear, he did not think that *impertinent* was the word made uſe of.

The Speaker ſaid, that on hearing the word, it ſtruck him as having an equivocal meaning, and he therefore did not wiſh to aſcertain the ſenſe of it by calling him to order.

Mr Dundas then replied to ſome queſtions put to him in the courſe of the debate; after which the houſe divided on the queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair: For it 149, againſt it 28.

11. On the motion for the order of the day, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee on the Addreſs to his Majeſty, concerning the reſolutions before the houſe on the Iriſh Union.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he ſhould ſubmit a propoſition, which, if adopted, would render that union, now the ſubject of conſideration, wholly unneceſſary; his intention was to preſent a propoſition, as an inſtruction to the committee that they ſhould lay the ſame before his Majeſty as the reſolution of that Houſe, ſignifying the neceſſity of giving a full emancipation to the Catholics of Ireland. Here the Hon. gentleman entered into a diffuſe ſtrain of argument, expreſſive of the neceſſity of the meaſure, aſſuring the Houſe, that if it were adopted upon a broad and liberal baſis, it would ſuperſede the madneſs of the meaſure then before them. He arraigned, at ſome length, what he termed the inconſiſtency of miniſters, in ſuppoſing that they would reſiſt a meaſure now, which, ſo late as the year 1795, they were ſo deſirous of adopting; and to eſtabliſh this point, adverted to a letter publiſhed by Earl Fitzwilliam ſubſequent to his recall from the government of that country wherein that Nobleman directly avows "that a principal part of the mutual conceſſion and agreement between him and miniſters previous to his accepting the high office of Viceroy there, was that poſitive ſtipulation, that the Iriſh Catholics ſhould be completely emancipated." [Here he read extracts of that Nobleman's letter to the foregoing effect.] He proceeded to ſtate what had reſulted from the recal of that Nobleman, namely, all thoſe horrors of fury and rebellion that ſince deſolated that unhappy kingdom, all of which Lord Fitzwilliam in the ſame letter actually foretold. He urged many other obſervations to the like effect, and then ſubmitted his propoſition, which was to the purport following, viz. "That it be an inſtruction to this Committee, that they do reſolve that the only mode whereby to obtain and preſerve a connection with Ireland upon the moſt laſting baſis, will be an emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland,"—which being read in form from the Chair,

Mr Pitt roſe and objected to it; he reſiſted it firſt in point of form, and then in point of facts; and was of opinion that the Hon. gentleman (Mr Sheridan) was not ſerious in offering the propoſition to the Houſe. He denied in poſitive terms that Lord Fitzwilliam went to Ireland with ſuch powers as theſe imputed, and diſtinctly declared that the Nobleman in queſtion took out no power to Ireland that by any ſubſequent act was withheld. He alſo ſaid that the refuſal of Catho-

lic emancipation was not the cauſe of the late rebellion, for the friend of the Hon. gentleman, Mr Arthur O'Connor, in behalf of whom he appeared a witneſs, and who was a principal ſpring in that buſineſs, poſitively denied it.

Mr Sheridan again defended the truth of Earl Fitzwilliam's aſſertion; and as the Noble Earl and the Right Hon. gentleman were now convinced as to that fact, he could only remark, that either party ſhrinking from further inveſtigation of it, would be that perſon's tacit conviction.

[Here a converſation took place about the words of the propoſition of Mr Sheridan, which ended in its being firſt amended, and then, both in its original and amended ſtate, negatived without a diviſion.]

On the queſtion being then put, that the Speaker do now leave the Chair,

General Fitzpatrick roſe, and having adverted to the agitated ſtate of the public mind in Ireland, obſerved, that keeping this meaſure alive even here, without purſuing it beyond the limits of that Houſe, was, inſtead of accompliſhing Union between the two countries, refuſcitating the embers of another violent and more formidable rebellion.

Mr Ryder entered into a very elaborate diſcuſſion of the utility of the meaſure of a union in general terms, and took a diſpaſſionate view of the motives which actuated not only the friends of miniſters, but miniſters themſelves in this matter, and ſhewed that both were actuated not merely for the general good of the empire, but the eſpecial welfare of Ireland.

General Fitzpatrick was heard again in reply.

Mr Pitt followed, and confining himſelf ſimply to the matter in queſtion, boldly avowed it to be that which he figuratively expreſſed as "melting down the Legiſlature of the two countries into one common maſs:" their intereſts mutual, their operations the ſame. He then came cloſely to the point concerning the intention of Miniſters, ſo long back as the Viceroyſhip of the Duke of Portland (when General Fitzpatrick was his Secretary), and plainly put the queſtion to the General, whether it was not within his knowledge, that Commiſſioners were to be appointed during that Viceroyſhip for adjuſting the matter of an Union between both kingdoms. He called on him to ſay aye or no, and then adverted to the Journals in ſupport of his declaration; as to the Duke, he himſelf, in his diſpatches of that day, lamented the failure of his hopes on the matter.

General Fitzpatrick ſaid, he remembered Commiſſioners being talked of to arrange diſſerences with Ireland, but knew of them no otherwiſe than as merely commercial commiſſioners.

Mr Pitt perſevered in his original aſſertion.

Mr Johnes was of opinion, that what the miniſter meant by *melting down* the two parliaments, ſignified nothing leſs than melting them away.

The *Solicitor General*, *Mr Perceval*, *Mr Douglas*, and *Dr Lawrence* followed, and at twelve o'clock the Houſe divided—for the motion 149; againſt it 19; majority 130.

12. The order of the day being read, for the Houſe to go into a committee upon his Majeſty's meſſage.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he roſe to ſay a ſingle word to two points which had been ſubject to diſcuſſion in the courſe of the meaſure before the Houſe. The firſt point was—It had been aſſerted, that during the whole courſe of debate upon this ſubject, no one member had aſſerted that Union, abſtractedly conſidered, may not be good for Ireland, if it could at any future period be carried with mutual harmony and good intent. He roſe moſt diſtinctly to contradict that, and to ſtate it as his opinion, though now the attempt would be attended with multiplied dangers, yet at no time would it be a deſirable meaſure. That it muſt endanger the ſeparation of the kingdoms, and not increaſe the happineſs of either, and in the end muſt be attended with dangers to the conſtitutional liberties of both. The other point upon which he wiſhed to explain his ſentiments was—An Hon. gentleman had aſſumed that no one has ventured directly to aſſert in that Houſe that parliament was not competent to ſurrender an independent legiſlature, and he now publicly avowed his opinion, that the Parliament of Ireland have not and cannot have the right to ſurrender their independence. They cannot do it conſiſtent with their duty to their conſtituents. It is not recon

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cileable to the truft upon which they hold their places.

Mr Martin faid, he fhould never conſent to going into the Committee, did he conceive that any force was intended to be uſed againſt Ireland. If he had formed a correct judgment upon what had been ſaid, it was dangerous to leave the meaſure of Union unaccompliſhed until peace, as in that caſe Ireland might be loſt for ever. He hoped that time and conſideration would induce the Iriſh nation willingly to adopt it, but he deprecated all force or harſh influence.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon his Majeſty's meſſage and the reſolutions were ſeverally put. When the ſixth reſolution was read, which relates to the regulations to be made reſpecting trade,

Mr W. Bird roſe to put in his proteſt againſt it on the part of the manufacturers of this country. The Right Hon. Gentleman had flattered the candour of the manufacturers of this country; this might be very well in the mouth of a ſpeculative writer, but it would come very ill from the member of a manufacturing town. He conſidered himſelf as bound to protect the manufacturing intereſts of this country, and ſhould therefore oppoſe the reſolution.

Mr Bent obſerved, that if the manufacturing towns conſidered their intereſts as affected, they would have petitioned.

Mr Pitt ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman had a right to maintain what he conſidered to be the intereſts of his conſtituents; but he ſhould recollect that he owed a duty to the kingdom at large, which was paramount to that which he owed to his conſtituents. Conſidering the ſubject with a view to the general proſperity of the Empire, he had no heſitation in ſaying, that he conſidered it as a matter of indifference in what part of the Empire the Manufactures flouriſhed, except that it ſhould be in that part in which they could be carried to the greateſt advantage. One great ground of the objections made by Manchester to the Commercial Propoſitions with Ireland, was, that the advantage given to Ireland was not accompanied with a practical union. If that could have been obtained, they would have no objection to them. When he conſidered the flouriſhing ſtate of the Manufactures, and the liberal and extended policy of the Manufacturers, he did not think they would oppoſe it. On theſe grounds, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not perſiſt in oppoſing the Reſolution.

The Reſolutions were then all agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were then diſpoſed of.

14. *Mr Lloyd* ſignified his intention of bringing in a Bill for preventing perſons ſelling wine, and other exciſable liquors, from adulterating the ſame; and alſo for ſtamping the bottles which contain ſuch wines or other liquors; and appointed Monday ſe'nnight for his motion.

On the queſtion being put, that the Report on the Union with Ireland be brought up,

Mr Hobhouſe ſaid, he felt no little difficulty in expreſſing his ſentiments on this ſubject; and his duty now led him, being equally convinced of the danger of urging it at this or any other criſis, to give it his moſt determined oppoſition. He then adverted to the ruin that muſt inevitably attend it. The Militia, who were compoſed of Roman Catholics; the Yeomanry, who were chiefly the ſame; the Reformiſts (not the Rebel Reformiſts); and the whole Catholic maſs of the people would find their hopes daſhed by it, and all their expectation blaſted: thoſe hopes that led them to believe the day was not far off, that, with emancipation, their other natural and political rights would be, through the medium of their own King, and their own conſtitutional independence, granted to them. What then muſt be the conſequence, when, with this abundance of their hopes, there is alſo to be a total annihilation of their independence, without a hope of ever retrieving it?—Madneſs would ſuperſede reaſon, and rebellion be the reſult. Having ſtated at much length his oppoſition to the Union on ſeveral ſpecial grounds, he concluded a long and argumentative ſpeech with declaring, that as no good but infinite ill muſt proceed from this projected Union, as an Engliſhman, and as an individual of the Empire, he would oppoſe it.

General Fitzpatrick recurred to ſome of his obſervations relative to the ſubject of the Union ſuppoſed to be have

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been in cotemplation when he was Secretrary to the Duke of Portland in Ireland, and again denied all knowledge of the matter. This brought up

Mr Pitt, who undertook, as he said himself, to rouse the General's memory, which brought on a short altercation between the two Hon. Members, which was ended by a cry of motion, when the House divided—for the question 120; against it 16; majority 104.

The Resolutions being then severally agreed to, Mr Pitt moved that they should be communicated to the Lords, and that a conference should be had with their Lordships for that purpose; which being agreed to, itwas ordered that Lord Temple do desire the same.

15. *Sir Philip Stephens* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulating his Majesty's marine forces whilst on shore.—Leave given.

18. *Lord Temple* informed the House, that he had signified the request of that House to the Lords for a conference; that they had agreed to it, and appointed this evening.—A Committee was then appointed to manage the conference; which having returned,

Mr Secretary Dundas stated, that they had communicatedto the Lords' Committee the Resolutions of Thursday last, and left them with their Lordships.

Volunteer Corps, &c.

20. *Mr Dundas* said, that the force of the country increased by the vast number of Volunteers, whose ardour was as great as their loyalty was generous, and whose zeal led them to tender their services to all parts of the kingdom in cases of necessity, it was his duty, as far as he could, to ease the public burthen, and diminish individual trouble. There were three distinct propositions he should submit; the first respected Volunteer Corps. The House would recollect, that by an act of this Session they were called upon to state, whether, in case of invasion they would extend their services to the Military District, and they were to give their answer by the 10th of February. But as many places were extremely distant, and as the inclemency of the weather had made communication extremely difficult, he should propose to give them further time to make their offers. There was also another inaccuracy in that Act; for in reciting several Acts of Parliament, it states an Act of 1797 instead of 1798.

The next proposition was respecting the Militia. The House would recollect, that he had stated the number of the militia to be 106,000 men. In point of fact, however, the number of militia now embodied amounted to 82,000 effective men. The General effect of the Bill be meant to propose would be, to prevent their being at present increased beyond that number. The Bill would also contain some regulations respecting those regiments which had at present more than their regular number. The third Proposition related to the Provisional Cavalry. Many of them were now embodied, and very much advanced in discipline. It was his wish at present to relieve the country from raising any more. In doing this he was far from giving up the principle on which the Provisional Cavalry Bill was founded; on the contrary, he thought it highly beneficial, when the exigencies of the State required that a great body of cavalry should be speedily called forth. But since the bill for raising the Provisional Cavalry had passed, another description of cavalry had very much increased, he meant the Volunteer and Yeomanry cavalry. They only amounted to about 5000 men when the Provisional cavalry Bill was brought forward, whereas at present they amounted to very near 30,000 men, as well disciplined, and as useful a body of cavalry as could exist. They were formed of persons whose situation in life enabled them to see and value the blessings they enjoyed under the British Constitution, and consequently they were the best protectors this country could have, not only against the domestic enemies, who would again display themselves if it was not for the vigilance of Government, but against a foreign invader. He said this not from any knowledge of his own, but from the opinions stated by Officers of the different districts, who placed the greatest reliance upon them. Under these circumstances he thought it was not necessary to call out a body of cavalry who at present were not. But he wished distinctly to be understood as not in any manner giving up the principle of the Provisional cavalry Bill; for, if necessity required, he thought it ought to be resorted to again. These were the propositions upon which he meant,

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with the permiſſion of the Houſe, to found Bills. He ſhould therefore move for leave to bring in a Bill for giving further time to the Volunteer Corps to ſend in their offers of ſervice, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, which was agreed to. He then moved for a Bill founded upon the ſecond propoſition reſpecting the Militia, and concluded by moving that leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal ſuch Acts as relate to the Proviſional cavalry, and to ſubſtitute in lieu thereof other effective means.—Leave given.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Corſu, March 3.

This day the French garriſon ſurrendered by capitulation to the united forces of the Ruſſians and Turks. The Leander, and the Brune frigate, were taken in the port.

Venice, March 29.

Early on the morning of the 26th inſtant, the French made an attack on the Auſtrian advanced poſts at Santa Lucia and Buffolengo, before the expiration of the truce, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs at both places. A thouſand French priſoners and ſixty officers, with two pieces of cannon, have been ſent to Verona. The Auſtrians had many officers and men killed and wounded.

General Kray repulſed the enemy at Legnago, killed three thouſand, made two thouſand priſoners, took fourteen pieces of cannon, and purſued the remainder toward Mantua.

The Piedmonteſe inſurgents are become ſo formidable againſt their new lords, as to threaten the capital. Continual reinforcements of Auſtrian cavalry and infantry paſs every day, by forced marches; and his Imperial Majeſty never had, during the war, ſuch a numerous and fine army as we ſee at preſent in Italy.

Hamburgh, April 5.

According to the moſt recent accounts from the Auſtrian army it appears, that, after the action of the 21ſt ult. Gen. Jourdan retreated in the night between the 21ſt and 22d, to Stockach and Engen. He then occupied the line from Shaffouſen through Engen to Dutlingen; in the neighbourhood of which laſt place, he aſſembled the principal part of his army. The Archduke advanced towards him on the 25th, when Gen. Jourdan attacked the Auſtrians. His left wing was at firſt ſucceſsful; but his centre and right having been defeated, he was obliged to retreat with his whole army in great diſorder; his right wing towards Switzerland, and he himſelf, with the remainder of his army, towards Fribourg and Offenbourg, by the Black Foreſt.

Whilſt this was paſſing in Suabia, General Maſſena, in perſon attacked, on the 23d, the poſition of Feldkirk, where General Jellachich commanded in the abſence of General Hotze. The French were repulſed with very great loſs, and driven over the Rhine. Gen. Hotze is ſince returned to Feldkirk from Buckhorn, with the corps of twelve hundred men which he had marched to that place, the French retreated from thence in conſequence of the Archduke's victory of the 21ſt.

The loſs on both ſides in theſe different actions, which appear to have been hard fought, has been very conſiderable, but much greater on the part of the French than that of the Auſtrians, who have, however, loſt ſeveral officers of diſtinction. On the 21ſt, the French are ſtated to have loſt four thouſand men—on the 23d, three thouſand—and on the 25th, their loſs is ſtated to have been much more conſiderable than on either of the preceding days.

On the 26th, the Archduke marched in purſuit of the enemy.

Vienna, April 10.

The enemy has been entirely expelled from the poſts of Fuſſer Munſter and St Maria, in the Engadine. They have alſo been driven from the Adige, beyond the Mincio.

16. On the 30th ultimo the French attacked the Auſtrians on the Upper Adige

Adige, between Verona and Roveredo. At firſt they obtained ſome ſucceſs; but they were on the ſame day repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Accounts have been received from Tyrol, that the French force which had penetrated into that country, had been obliged to evacuate it completely; and that General Jourdan's army, as well as a great part of Bernadotte's, had repaſſed the Rhine, having left a garriſon in Manheim, and in the works of Kehl, but had abandoned the blockade of Philipſburg. The Auſtrians have advanced to Friburg and Offenburg, and have ſummoned Kehl to ſurrender.

Advices from Raſtadt of the 8th April mention, that General Staray had gained a very conſiderable advantage over the French General St Cyr, as the latter was retreating from Nreudenſtadt to Offenburg, on his way to Kehl; and that the French had loſt a conſiderable park of artillery.

Vienna, April 10. The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Comte de Bellegarde has ſent as courier the firſt lieutenant Baron Sternahl with the following account:

Schladerus, April 5. The enemy having penetrated into the Tyrol, and the general of diviſion, Defolles, having quitted, in the night of the 30th to the 31ſt, his poſition at Mals and Aurens, advanced toward Tauffers and St Marie. The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde judged it highly neceſſary to drive them from a poſt where they manifeſted an intention of eſtabliſhing themſelves, having already begun to throw up entrenchments, in order to act with the greater effect whenever circumſtances would permit.

The Field Marſhal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde accordingly aſſembled his troops on the 4th inſtant, at two o'clock in the morning, and having made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, marched againſt the enemy at break of day.

The attack commenced at half paſt four o'clock. Our left wing ſoon gained poſſeſſion of a hill which commanded the enemy's flank, but they maintained their principal poſition, from whence they annoyed us by a very briſk fire of artillery and muſketry.

Our right wing experienced a ſtill greater reſiſtance from the enemy's being, as it were, entrenched behind two old caſtles, of which they had taken poſſeſſion. The Field-Marſhal Lieutenant then ordered the whole of the artillery and the corps de reſerve to advance, from which time the attack became general. The manœuvres and good countenance of the Imperial troops enabled them to gain ground conſiderably on the top of the mountain that commanded the right flank of the enemy, who now began to give way, abandoning their poſition, and retreating towards the village of Tauffers; but being purſued with great ſpirit, they retreated with precipitation, and with great loſs, to the heights behind Tauffers, from whence, however, they were ſoon diſlodged by General Bellegarde. The enemy then fell back upon Munſter, where they made a vigorous ſtand, but they were alſo driven from thence with great loſs, in priſoners, and cloſely purſued by our troops.

The enemy retreated to Czernez, near which place Petrioni, chief of the ſtaff, made an attack with all his forces. He ſucceeded in driving back ſome battalions, but the enemy were again routed with the loſs of three pieces of cannon, and from that time they continued to retreat without halting.

Several of the enemy's ſtaff-officers have been wounded, and a great number of ſubalterns. We made 300 priſoners, beſide three pieces of cannon, eleven gun carriages, fourteen ammunition waggons, and 1000 muſkets. An hoſpital, with a number of officers, and above 150 non commiſſioned officers and men, have fallen into our hands.

On our ſide the loſs has been by no means inconſiderable, as the enemy made an obſtinate reſiſtance. Many officers of merit have been either killed or wounded.

From the report of Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, of the 4th inſtant, it appears that the advanced guard of General Count Hohenzollen had taken more than 500 priſoners; and General Count Klenau ſtates, that being deſirous of attacking, with one company, two gun boats which were in the Po D'Ariano, and having paſſed the river for that purpoſe, the inhabitants of the iſland of Ariano had ſhown great ſatisfaction, had taken up arms, had ſeized upon the boats, and made ſixty Frenchmen priſoners.

On

On the 2d, the enemy attempting to reconnoitre from Oltiglia to Merlava, were ſtopped by the armed peaſantry, and forced to retire.

Vienna, April 12. The Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray has ſent the following account:

The enemy, after the check ſuſtained on the 30th ult. near Verona, had deſcended the Adige, and taken poſt between that river and the Tartaro, from whence they threatened to repaſs the Adige.

But Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, underſtanding that they had been unable to rally all their forces, took the reſolution of attacking them immediately.

The enemy's head-quarters were at Iſola della Scala, one camp near Magnan, oppoſite to our army under Verona, and a ſecond near Lecca, on the rivulet Manego, oppoſite to Legnano. Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray's plan was firſt to attack the enemy's camp near Magnan, and to penetrate, if poſſible, as far as Iſo della Scala.

He accordingly drew near the enemy on the 5th inſt. and at ten in the morning attacked them with three columns, ſupported by a fourth. The action ſoon became general; the enemy made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. The ground was a long time diſputed, but the firmneſs and bravery of the Imperial troops obtained the victory. The enemy were routed on all ſides, and driven from their camp at Magnan. Night coming on put an end to the combat.

During the night the Imperial troops formed a line by Leccedre Caſtel d'Azano, Hutta Fredda, and Valeſe, to watch the motions of the enemy, after this ſecond defeat.

At the departure of the courier, we had already taken eleven pieces of cannon, thirty ammunition waggons, ſeven ſtandards, and above two thouſand priſoners.

Our loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated, by Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, at two thouſand men; that of the enemy muſt be far more conſiderable, as his Majeſty's troops performed prodigies of valour.

Vienna, April 13. According to two accounts of the 5th and 7th inſt. from his royal highneſs the Archduke Charles, it appears that the enemy, who were poſted at Freudenſtadt, Homberg, and Neuſtadt, moved and attacked a part of his royal highneſs' army with great force at Alipierſbach, Frieberg, and Turwangen, and at the ſame time ordered their advanced poſts to march toward Sulz on the Necker, where there was a ſmall Auſtrian corps. His royal highneſs immediately ſent General Nauendorff forward with a reinforcement of ſeveral battallions, and ordered him to attack the enemy on every point, and to endeavour to drive them back to the mountains.

General Gorger, at the ſame time, marched towards Alipierſbach, while Generals Meerfeld and Guilay moved to Frieberg and St George, where they attacked the enemy, diſperſed them, took many priſoners, and one ammunition waggon.

At the ſame time General Klingling moved toward Neuſtadt, which poſt the enemy left on his approach. General Kienmeyer, who had been in the neighbourhood of Schaffhauſen and Stain, repulſed a ſtrong detachment of the enemy, and purſued them as far as Schaffhauſen, where his (General Kienmeyer's) advanced poſts now are.

The enemy having ſome apprehenſions for Stain and Diſſenhofen, burnt the bridges at both places.

On the 5th, it was reported at all the advanced poſts, that the enemy had retreated from every quarter, as far as Freudenſtadt, where the rear of the French General St Cyr's diviſion was ſtill poſted. Lieutenant Colonel Steinhofer, of the Blankenſtein regiment of huſſars, purſued the enemy with great ſpirit near Homberg, fell in with them, killed ſome, and took ſeveral priſoners.

On the 7th, the enemy retreated alſo from Freudenſtadt, and abandoned ſeveral poſts on the Kniebis, from whence they marched by Oberkitch toward Keil, to which place ſeveral other columns, who were directing their march to Laar through Offenburg, had retreated.

The column from Freyburg took the road to Old Breyſach, where they paſſed the Rhine, and broke down the bridge behind them.

His royal highneſs ordered his light troops to purſue the enemy in every direction, and took poſſeſſion of all the principal poſitions which the enemy had abandoned, the army being now

poſted in the neighbourhood of Villingen, Donaueſchingen, and Engen.

Vienna, April 15.

From the lateſt reports received from Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, it appears, that after the battle of the 5th, near Magnan, the enemy had abandoned on the 6th inſtant, Iſola della Scala and Villa Franca; had poſted their rear guard at Roverbella; had retired upon the 7th beyond the Mincio near Gorto; and having left a ſtrong garriſon in that place, the reſt of the rear guard had directed their march towards La Volta, probably with the deſign either of reinforcing the garriſon of Peſchiera, or of throwing proviſions into it.

This induced Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray to puſh forward his advanced guard as far as Villa Franca, to cauſe three battalions and ſome chaſſeurs to advance as far as Vallegio upon the Mincio to defend the bridge at that place, and four diviſions to ſupport them.

We found at Iſola della Scalla two hundred wounded, the greater part of of whom were French; but ſome of them our own people. Amongſt the former was General Pigeon, who died on the 7th of his wounds.

On the departure of the courier we had already made two thouſand five hundred priſoners, of whom one hundred and thirty were officers: we alſo took ſixteen pieces of cannon, and forty amunition waggons. The loſs of the enemy is eſtimated at eight thouſand men. The diſorder was ſo great amongſt them, that the Generals were plundered by their own ſoldiers.

16. Field Marſhal Lieutenant Kray, excluſive of the circumſtantial details which he gives of the movements in the laſt battle near Magnan, and of the conſequences which reſulted from them, adds, that Major-General Klenau had penetrated as far as Governello with his light troops, that he had taken from the enemy eighteen thouſand muſkets, ſixty oxen, a great quantity of brandy, and made one hundred and fifty men and two officers priſoners.

At the ſame time Colonel Dreſkovich, ſupported by the inhabitants of the Po di Goro, near Affiano, ſeized three gun-boats with thirteen cannon, ſeventeen thouſand nine hundred and thirty-two ſacks of ſalt, twenty-four merchant veſſels with their cargoes, and twenty others unladen.

17. Letters have been received from General Bellegarde, from Schludern, dated the 9th inſtant. but nothing of moment had paſſed in that quarter ſince the defeat of the French at Munſter and Santa Maria.

18. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles has ſent an account here, dated the 14th inſtant. of General Count Nauendorf having taken poſſeſſion of Schaffhauſen, on the 13th in the evening, after having made ſeveral attacks upon the town with part of his advanced guard.

The ſaid General punctually obeyed the orders of his Royal Highneſs in ſparing the town as much as poſſible, and wiſhed alſo to enter into an engagement with the enemy not to deſtroy the beautiful bridge, which is conſidered as a maſterpiece of workmanſhip; the enemy, however, rejected this propoſition, and placed themſelves in a poſture of defence, but were driven back with precipitation. They then ſet fire to the bridge, which ſoon became a prey to the flames, and alſo two houſes that were ſituated cloſe to it. In all other reſpects the town remained uninjured. His Royal Highneſs will ſoon tranſmit the particulars of this affair.

By a farther account received from General Kray, dated the 8th inſtant, it appears, that General Count Klenau had taken poſſeſſion of the poſt of Governolo, the only one which the enemy was ſtill able to retain on the Lower Mincio; and in that, as well as in the fortreſs near Ponto Molino, one hundred men and ſeveral officers were made priſoners; by which circumſtance we are entire maſters of the Tartaro and Tions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

Much difference of opinion ſeems ſtill to prevail in the United States, between the Federaliſts and the Anti Federaliſts, relative to the late negociation with France; and the agitation of political queſtions, in many places, are carried to a height which indicates that neither party will be induced to abandon the point for which it contends. The reſolutions of the States of Kentucky

tucky and Virginia continue to be diſcuſſed with much warmth. Theſe reſolutions have been debated in the houſe of aſſembly of New York, which came to the following deciſion, after a diviſion of 50 to 43. "Whereas it appears to this houſe, that the right of deciding on the conſtitutionality of all laws paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States appertains to the judiciary department:—and whereas, the aſſumption of that right is unwarrantable and has a direct tendency to deſtroy the independence of the general government. And whereas, this houſe diſclaims the power which is aſſumed in and by the reſolutions of the reſpective legiſlatures of the ſtates of Kentucky, and Virginia, on the 16th of November, and 24th of December laſt, of queſtioning in a legiſlative capacity, either the expediency or conſtitutionality of the ſeveral acts therein referred to." The preſident of the United States informed the ſenate, on the 25th of February "that a freſh negociation, for the purpoſe of adjuſting differences had been agreed upon, between the French Republic, and the United States that for this important miſſion, he had nominated Oliver Elſworth, Eſq. chief juſtice of the United States; Patrick Henry, Eſq. late governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, the American miniſter at the Hague, to be envoy extraordinary, and miniſters plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with full powers to diſcuſs and ſettle by treaty, all controverſies between the United States and France."

EGYPT.

Official diſpatches from General Buonaparte, have lately been publiſhed by the Directory; they are dated head quarters at Cairo, October 17th, and contain the details of ſeveral actions which had taken place at different times and places with the Mamelukes, ſome tribes of Arabs, and the inhabitants of ſome diſtricts in revolt. The firſt of theſe ſkirmiſhes, was on the 6th of Auguſt, between a battalion of French troops under General Fugieres, and the natives and Arabs at the village of Reiſeme, which refuſed him a paſſage to Mehalleel-Kebir the capital of Garbia, the reſult was, that the French drove their opponents into the village, killed 200 of them and then took poſſeſſion of the place. Another ſkirmiſh took place on the 28th of September, between the Republicans and ſome Arabs who had infeſted the Nile with their piratical expeditions at Mit-Kamar, when about 200 of theſe miſerable creatures were killed or drowned. But the principal engagement happened at Sediman on the 7th of September, between the French and the army of Mourad-Bey conſiſting of near 6000 cavalry, chiefly Arabs, and a corps of infantry, which guarded the works of Sediman, on which four pieces of cannon were mounted. The Mamelukes charged with horrible cries, and fought with great bravery, but were ſoon repulſed; the French then marched towards Sediman, and notwithſtanding the fire of the cannon, the *Pas de charge* was like lightning, and the entrenchment, the cannon and the baggage were in a moment in their poſſeſſion. Mourad-Bey had three beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the ſpot: the French had 36 men killed and as many wounded. "Here, ſays the General, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the ſoldiers made a conſiderable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom there was not found 4 or 500 louis. In a ſubſequent action Mourad-Bey himſelf is reported to have been killed.

GERMANY.

We noticed the commencement of hoſtilities between the French and the Emperor in our laſt, p. 202. Since then, ſeveral battles have taken place, both on the Rhine and in Italy; in all which, the Auſtrians have been victorious, at leaſt in moſt of them, and have kept the field and been advancing; while the French army under Jourdan, has taken refuge in Khel, and the army of Italy has retreated towards Mantua. All theſe ſucceſſes will be found detailed under the head Gazette Intelligence, and, to the honour of the Auſtrians, have been executed without the aſſiſtance of the Ruſſians, who, from the lateſt accounts, have not yet joined them.

It appears, however, by the official details of General Maſſena, that the French troops were at firſt ſucceſsful in the Grifon country. In a public proclamation to his army, dated Coire, the 16th of March, he declares, that in five days the ſoldiers under his com-

mand had made 10,000 Auſtrian priſoners, taken 40 pieces of cannon; and that Finſterminſter, Nanders, and Glutentz were occupied by the French troops. About the ſame time the French appear to have been ſucceſsful alſo in Italy. General Berthier wrote from his head quarters at Foggia on the 19th of March ſtating, that the army of la Potille and the Abbruze's, compoſed of the galley ſlaves, and the populace of San Severo and its environs, making an aſſemblage of 20,000 men, had occupied a height covered with olives. That upon gaining this information, and having made his diſpoſition, the French troops attacked them with the quickneſs of lightning; the retreat of theſe rebels was cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an abſolute maſſacre. It was concluded only by the men mixing with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of the French ſoldiers; theſe objects, ſays the General, always reſpected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiſeration which they did not themſelves deſerve, and the French ſo terrible but one hour before, mildly reconducted thoſe groups of women and children to their forſaken habitations. Berthier in the firſt moments of reſentment, had ſworn to burn San Severo as the focus of this general revolt; becauſe the inhabitants had put to death all thoſe who talked of a ſurrender, and in their rage had impriſoned their biſhop, for having in the name of the goſpel, preached peace and ſubmiſſion. But he was affected by the miſerable fate of a population of 20,000 ſouls; and ordered the plunder to ceaſe and pardon them. In this affair, more than 3000 rebels periſhed, among whom were diſcovered ſeveral Neapolitan officers.

An imperial manifeſto has been diſtributed in Germany, by order of the Court of Vienna, of which the following is a copy.

Diplomatic Note by the Emperor of Germany.

"The French Directory continues to advance the moſt exaggerated pretenſions, and the Imperial Court will not ſuffer itſelf to be degraded by Republicans, whoſe object it is to humble all Princes. Twenty-five millions of faithful and devoted ſubjects, the beſt army in Europe, and immenſe reſources of all kinds, are ſtrong inducements to inſpire the Emperor with a juſt ſentiment of his dignity and power. With ſuch means, the Emperor will not allow himſelf to be dictated to, and his example will be followed by every Monarch whoſe throne is now threatened by innovation and anarchy. The cauſe of Kings, when united, can no longer be doubtful; but if they remain divided, their reign muſt ſoon be at an end, and Europe muſt be expoſed to the moſt dreadful calamities."

General Bernadotte has replied to this addreſs in the following words:

"Tyrants and their iniquitous counſellors have miſtaken our patience for ſleep, and our prudence for death. But nations who have reconquered their liberty are no more liable to ſleep than to death. Germans! the hoſtilities which we now commence are entirely defenſive. You will no longer miſapprehend the odious Machiaveliſm of the Houſe of Auſtria. Ever dextrous in engaging you in its quarrels, it would again conver a war, undertaken for its own purpoſes, into a war of the Empire, in order to increaſe its own ſtrength by exhauſting yours. You will perceive how much it has directed againſt your intereſts its monſtrous alliance with England, which ſupports itſelf only by the troubles on the Continent; and with Ruſſia, which wiſhes to impoſe upon civilized Europe the chains of Aſiatic barbariſm.—Germans! The maintenance of your religion, your ſafety, your liberty, and the independence of your Government, which are on terms of friendſhip with us, enjoin the neceſſity of your uniting your efforts to ours to drive theſe conſpiring hordes to their native dens. Your property will be held ſacred. The laws of the Republic puniſh with death thoſe who dare to violate the aſylum of the peaceful inhabitant; and they will be religiouſly executed. Unite with us, Germans, in declaring war againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and againſt the Barbarians of the North, who are again deſirous of inundating your territory."

Proclamation by the Archduke Charles to the Swiſs.

"In conſequence of the two victories

tories obtained over the French army, which, without any previous declaration of war, had advanced from their poſitions, and had exerciſed hoſtilities and made attacks in every quarter, the troops under my command have entered the Swiſs country; not to wage war with the well affected Swiſs, but to purſue the common enemy, againſt whom you yourſelves bravely fought for your liberty and independence, and whoſe ſuperior force alone was able to reduce you to the wretched ſituation in which you are placed, and againſt which you have already ſo ſtrongly expreſſed your decided opinion. Among other pretences which are brought forward to reconcile you to this ſtate of dependence and ſubjection, in which you are placed, it has been repreſented as the object of the Imperial Court to make your territories the ſubject of partition. Attempts likewiſe have been made to alarm you with the apprehenſion, that the Imperial army threatened you with ſubjugation and plunder. For theſe reaſons I feel myſelf called upon ſolemnly to make known to the whole Swiſs Nation, that it is the purpoſe of his Imperial Majeſty, to regulate himſelf by the aſſurances which their High Mightineſſes of the Swiſs Confederacy have on every occaſion diſcovered of their conſtant friendſhip and neighbourly regard, and to preſerve with them the friendly relations which have hitherto ſubſiſted. His Imperial Majeſty, likewiſe, has no other object in view, but to enter upon negociations, by which the Swiſs may be ſecured in their independence, integrity, freedom, privileges, and poſſeſſions. For theſe reaſons, I expect that the troops under my command, which have entered the Swiſs territories from the pureſt motives, will, upon this arduous and preſſing occaſion, be ſupported by all thoſe who have a regard to the welfare of their country, and the true intereſt of the confederacy; and that the people of Switzerland will abſtain from every meaſure, by which the evils of war may be increaſed.—Among the various advantages which ſuch a conduct will confer upon Switzerland, it will not be the leaſt conſiderable, that the regulations which have been impoſed with hoſtile views, and by violent interference, will be aboliſhed, and that the former relations, with regard to commerce and communication between Germany and Switzerland will be again eſtabliſhed.

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES."

Stockach, March 30.

IRELAND.

On the 29th of March, a bill for preventing perſons who had taken the oath of United Iriſhmen from voting for members to ſerve in parliament, was read a ſecond time. On the queſtion for its committal, it was oppoſed by Sir H. Langriſhe, on the ground that it would be, to all intents and purpoſes, an *ex poſt facto* law; that it would militate againſt the general pardon granted by the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. The bill was warmly ſupported by Mr Ogle, Dr Duigman, Mr J. C. Beresford, and Sir Henry Cavendiſh. The Attorney General contended on the ſame ground with Sir H. Langriſhe, that it would be an *ex poſt facto* law; and, after ſome debate, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 20.

LONDON.

March 25. The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this court, that the neceſſary meaſures having been taken, by his Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the ports of the United Provinces, the ſaid ports are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade, and that all veſſels which may attempt to enter any of them after this notice, will be dealt with according to the principles of the law of nations, and to the ſtipulations, of ſuch treaties ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and foreign powers as may contain proviſions applicable to the caſes of towns, places, or ports in a ſtate of blockade. *Lond. Gaz.*

April 6. At a court of common council, Mr deputy Lackey moved, that the intended preſent of the Hon. Mrs Damer, of the buſt of Lord Nelſon, be placed under the direction of Mrs Damer, and with the aſſiſtance of George Dance, Eſq. the city ſurveyor, in the common-council room, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

11. On Tueſday evening, the Court

of

of directors of the East India company came to a very unexpected and sudden resolution of sending out one hundred more cadets by the ships of the present season. And in order that there should be sufficient accommodation for them, it was at the same time resolved that no more ladies should be permitted to embark for India this year.

12. A counterfeit half guinea, bearing date 1790, is at present in circulation. The circumstances which expose it to detection are, the lines which compose the shield being too small, the head being too prominent, and the edge being thicker than the genuine one for that year. The B. which stands for the word Britannia, is somewhat like a R. It will not bear the test of ringing.

22. This day came on, in the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, a trial at bar, on an information filed by the Attorney General against Sackville Earl of Thanet, Dennis O'Bryen, Robert Tyrrell, Thomas Thompton, and Thomas Cooper Brown, for a riot and assault committed at the conclusion of the election of O'Connor and others [illegible], which continued incessantly for four o'clock, when the [illegible] and returned at half past [illegible] the verdict of Guilty against Lord Thanet and Mr Tyrrell. The others were acquitted. The sentence on Lord Thanet and Mr Tyrrell was delayed till next term.

Lord Kenyon observed, that he was sorry to perceive the Court, in the case of the defendants, had no discretionary power; there existed a law [illegible] which, if inflicted, would bear hard upon the defendants. It was therefore requisite that the Court should have time to consider if this offence came immediately within its meaning, or how otherwise; and for that purpose opportunity would be afforded for Council to consult, and be heard accordingly. In the mean time the defendants must stand committed to the prison of the King's Bench, and be brought up next term.

Private letters from St Petersburgh state, that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has signed the following edict: —" Whereas we have remarked for some time past in the Government of Hamburgh a disposition for the principles of anarchy, and an attachment to the forms of the French Government, which are destructive of all legitimate power: We order that an embargo shall be laid upon all the Hamburgh vessels in our ports, and which belong to Hamburgh subjects; and we also order, that a return shall be made to us of the number of the said vessels which are in each of our ports. PAUL. *Given at St Petersburgh, March* 21."

This edict is certainly a very extraordinary one, and is said to have originated in its being understood by his Imperial Majesty that the Hamburgh-gese supplied the French with warlike stores and cloathing.

Captures.

Indefatigable privateer, 18 guns, by the Ethalion.

L'Amiable Marseilles, Spanish schooner, four guns, by the Queen.

A French privateer, four guns, by the Queen and Lark.

Active privateer, eight guns, Cincinnatus, Spanish schooner, two guns, by the Acasta.—A French privateer, six guns, burnt by ditto.

Penada, Spanish ship, 14 guns, by the Trent and Acasta

Le Triumphant privateer, six guns, by the Renommee.

Neptune brig, four guns, by the Renommee and Squirrel.

Julie, Spanish schooner, four guns, by the Magicienne.

Lunette privateer, six guns, by the Surprize.

Buonaparte privateer, six guns, by the Swallow.

La Belle en Cuise privateer, four guns, by the Pelican.

Petite Francaise privateer, four guns, by the Amaranthe and Surprize.

Santa Teresa, Spanish frigate, 42 guns, by the Argo and Leviathan.

African, Spanish zebec, 18 guns, by L'Espoir.

La Viergo de Rosario, Spanish zebec, 14 guns, and La Velon Maria, five guns, by the Centaur.

La Requin privateer, 14 guns, by the Boadicea.

Golondrina, Spanish packet, four guns, by the Mermaid and Sylph.

Le Debut brig, eight guns, by the Sylph.

Reson

Reſolu privateer, 14 guns, by the Spitfire.

Le Sans Quartier lugger, 14 guns, by the Danae.

L'Utile privateer, 16 guns, by the Boadicea.

La Prudent privateer, 18 guns, by the Concorde.

Le Marſouin privateer, 14 guns, by the Africa.

Argus privateer, 18 guns, by La Pomone.

Le Coureur privateer, four guns, by the Phœnix.

EDINBURGH.

April 1. On Saturday, the ſtudents of anatomy, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, unanimouſly preſented to Doctor Jeffray, profeſſor of anatomy, an elegant ſilver cup, in teſtimony of their high ſenſe of the abilities and exertions diſplayed by him for their inſtruction, during this ſeſſion of College.

There is a gentleman now living, within ſix miles of Edinburgh, who was born in 1699. If he lives till 1801, he will have ſeen three centuries, which ſeldom falls to the lot of man.

4. The two O'Connors, Dr M'Niven, and the other ſtate priſoners, who arrived from Ireland a few days ago, were eſcorted from Greenock on their route to Fort George by Major Hay, and a detachment of the North York militia. They are twenty in all, ſixteen from Dublin, and four from Belfaſt. They are completely cropped, and all wear muſtachios in the French ſtyle.

5. The violent ſtorm of the 5th ſeems not to have extended farther South than Yarmouth. The maſters of ſome veſſels who were on their paſſage downward report, that on that day they had moderate weather.

6. The tempeſtuous weather for ſome days paſt, particularly the 5th, has done great damage to the ſhipping on the coaſt. The ſhip Katharine, from Liverpool, laden with coffee, ſugar, &c. ſaid to be worth L. 90,000, was totally wrecked on a rock near the iſland of Lochcolm, all the crew excepting a boy are ſaved.

9. This morning, four men were dreadfully ſcorched by the kindling of inflammable air, in a pit at the Green Coal-work in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow. One of them died almoſt inſtantly; it was neceſſary to amputate the arm of another; hopes are entertained of the recovery of the other two.

12. For this paſt week, the number of grain veſſels from the Frith of Forth by the Canal, for the weſt and Ireland, has been immenſe. The lock duty alone, from very accurate calculation, has produced no leſs a ſum than near near 1300l. Sterling. It is ſuppoſed that more than 40,000 bolls have been ſent by that conveyance in the above ſhort ſpace.

There was a cod purchaſed in Edinburgh market lately, in which, on opening it, there were found 26 herrings.

A ewe belonging to Mr Cockburn Roſs of Rowcheſter, lately produced at one birth four ſtrong healthy lambs, two male and two female.

12. Some daring robberies have been committed here in the courſe of this week. Laſt night a ſilverſmith's ſhop was broke open, and a conſiderable quantity of plate carried off—Strict ſearch is making after the offenders, and from the known excellence of our police, there is little chance of their eſcaping.

Peerage of Belhaven and Stenton.

22. The Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday laſt, reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Walſingham in the Chair, for the purpoſe of finally deciding upon the evidence and arguments addduced in a former ſeſſion, in behalf of the claim of William Hamilton, Eſq of Withaw, in Lanarkſhire, to the above honours and dignities. The Lord Chancellor, after ſlightly adverting to the conviction of his mind upon the caſe, propoſed a reſolution, importing that the petitioner, William Hamilton, Eſq. had made good his claim to the peerage of Belhaven and Stenton, which being unanimouſly concurred in by the Committee, it was voted accordingly.

26. For ſome days the public attention has been engaged by a tranſaction of a pretty ſingular nature: the outlines are theſe: about the middle of laſt month, ſome days previous to the ſailing of a cartel from Leith roads for Dunkirk, two French priſoners, officers we believe, made their eſcape from the Caſtle, and late at night called on the Rev. Mr Fitzſimmons, one of the Epiſcopal miniſters of the city.

Lucy

They entreated that he would allow them to remain privately in his houſe till the ſailing of the cartel, a requeſt which, as he ſtates from a principle of humanity, he conſented to. The night following two other priſoners (who had broke their parole) alſo came to his houſe; and to whom he extended the ſame protection. When the cartel was on the point of ſailing, Mr F. accompanied the four priſoners down to Newhaven, where they took a fiſhing boat for the cartel, but it not being judged ſafe to board the cartel juſt then, the priſoners were landed on the iſland of Inchkeith; Mr F. returned to Leith, and ſent back the boat with refreſhments, and the Frenchmen were put on board the cartel.

The cartel returned ſome weeks ago to Leith, and one of the ſeamen having mentioned the foregoing particulars, an inveſtigation immediately took place; the two Newhaven fiſhermen belonging to the boat were diſcovered, apprehended, and examined. Mr F. was alſo ſent for, and underwent a long examination before the Magiſtrates.

The repoſitories of Mr F. were ſearched by order of the Magiſtrates; and it having tranſpired, in the courſe of the examination, that he had ſent letters to a friend in Copenhagen, by a perſon who was on the point of ſailing from Leith to that city, the trunks of the perſon were ſearched, and the letters found. They deſcribe the manner in which he effected the eſcape of the priſoners, and contain ſome political obſervations, which it would be improper to inſert. It appears that Mr F.'s being acquainted with the priſoners aroſe from the following circumſtance:—A perſon at Air, who has a ſon ſettled at Dunkirk, wrote to him to advance ſome money to a young man (a priſoner in the Caſtle), to whoſe relations at Dunkirk he ſeemed to be under obligations;—which he accordingly did from time to time. The two fiſhermen and the maſter of the cartel are in cuſtody, and Mr F. has been admitted to bail.

The following is an accurate liſt of the Scots ſencibles that have been lately diſembodied:

Angus, 2 companies, diſembodied at Peterhead.

Argyleſhire, 10 companies, 1ſt bat. at Dundee.

Breadalbane, 10 companies, 1ſt bat. at Fort George.

Breadalbane, 10 companies, 2d bat. at Paiſley.

Weſt Lowland, 10 companies, at Muſſelburgh.

Northern, 10 companies, at Kirkcaldy.

Roſs-ſhire, 2 companies, at Alloa.

Southern, 10 companies, at Linlithgow.

Sutherland, 10 companies, at Fort George.

Strathſpey, 10 companies, at Stirling.

Caithneſs Legion, 2d bat. (never on the eſtabliſhment) at Aberdeen. And

Rothſay and Caithneſs, 1ſt bat. at Edinburgh.

CIRCUITS.

South.

April 2. The Circuit Court was opened at Jedburgh by Lord Methven. *William Wark* was accuſed of mobbing and rioting (in autumn 1797), with intention to obſtruct the militia act. He had lately returned to the country, after abſconding for ſome time. He pled *guilty*, and the ſentence of the Court is, that he be impriſoned for 6 months, and baniſhed for 10 years.—*Elizabeth Renwick* and *Grace Maben* were accuſed of child murder, under the ſtatute of William and Mary, as having concealed their pregnancy, and not made uſe of aſſiſtance at the birth, and the children thereafter being found dead. They petitioned for baniſhment, to which the Advocate Depute conſented; and they are baniſhed from Scotland for life.

6. The Circuit Court was opened at Dumfries by the Right Hon. Lord Methven. *William Ferguſſon*, late innkeeper in Dumfries, accuſed of circulating baſe coin, was outlawed for not appearing; and the diet was deſerted, *pro loco et tempore*, againſt *William Bell*, accuſed of the ſame crime.—*John Scott*, portioner of Clouden, was found guilty of uttering and vending counterfeited ſilver coin, and is to be impriſoned for ſix months, and to pay a fine of 100l. Sterling, to be applied to the uſe of the Dumfries and Galloway infirmary, and to find caution for his good behaviour for three years, under a penalty of 100l. Sterling.—*John Gaſs* and *Robert*

Robert Wilfon were accuſed of forgery. The Advocate Depute deſerted the diet againſt Gaſs *pro loco et tempore*. Wilſon petitioned for tranſportation, to which the Advocate Depute conſented, and he is ſentenced to be tranſported beyond ſeas for ſeven years.

April 13. The Circuit Court was opened at Ayr by the Right Hon. Lord Elkgrove. *James Cruickſhank* was accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft. He pled guilty; and the Advocate-Depute having conſented to reſtrict the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment, he was ſentenced to fourteen years tranſportation.—*Timothy* and *Patrick Harley*, were accuſed of uttering counterfeited coin, knowing it to be ſo. The Advocate-Depute conſented to reſtrict the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment: The libel being found proven, the pannels are ſentenced to be whipped through the ſtreets of the town on Friday the 26th inſt. and to be tranſported for ſeven years.

North.

April 20. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Perth by the Right Hon. Lord Craig, when *John Elder Duck*, weaver at Chapelſhade of Dundee, accuſed of the crime of murder, and *Joſeph Coſe*, corporal in Captain Xemes's troop in the regiment of Windſor Foreſters ſencible cavalry, lately ſtationed at Arbroath, accuſed of the ſame crime, were both outlawed for non-appearance.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of *Robert Gray*, late keeper of the jail of Dundee, accuſed of aſſiſting a criminal to eſcape from priſon, and who was found guilty upon his own confeſſion; and ſentenced to be impriſoned two months in the Dundee tolbooth.

Mary Edwards, lately ſervant to James Rob, jun. at Denhead, in the parish of Liff, and county of Forfar, accuſed of child murder, was then brought to the bar; but his Majeſty's Advocate ſtated to the Court, that certain circumſtances had lately come to his knowledge which would have made him doubtful of indicting her had he been acquainted with them ſooner, and therefore, not being prepared to proceed with the trial at preſent, he deſerted the diet *pro loco te tempore*.

Iſobel Keir, wife of James Mitchell, a ſoldier in the Angus ſencible regiment, but at preſent reſiding at Arbroath; and *Iſobel Scott*, widow of George Arnot, late ſawer of wood in Dundee, both accuſed of the crime of child murder, were, upon their own petition, baniſhed Scotland for ſeven years.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of *Robert Forbes*, *William Young*, *Alexander Alexander*, all fleſhers in Perth, and *Alexander Hutton*, ſhoemaker there, accuſed of an aſſault and battery committed upon three ſoldiers of the Fifeſhire militia, in the month of January laſt, in the ſtreets of Perth. The jury found them guilty, but recommended the two laſt to the clemency of the Court. Forbes and Young were ſentenced to four months impriſonment; and Alexander and Hutton to two months impriſonment; the whole to find caution to keep the peace for two years under a penalty of 300 merks.

On Monday the Court were to have proceeded to the trial of *Robert Maſon*, auctioneer in Perth, accuſed of coining vending, and uttering falſe money; but ſeveral difficulties having occurred to prevent the trial proceeding at preſent, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted to priſon, to be afterwards brought to trial for the ſaid crimes.

The diet was deſerted in two other caſes of the ſame nature, and a recommendation given to the Sheriff of the county of Perth, to have theſe caſes brought to trial in his court.

Janet Downie, daughter of David Downie, porter in Dundee, accuſed of child murder, was, in conſequence of her own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for life. The Court then proceeded to the trial of *Margaret Gilruth*, alias *Gilchriſt*, daughter of Peter Gilruth in Mayrigs, accuſed of the ſame crime; and after a trial of ſome length the jury returned a verdict, finding her not guilty: whereupon ſhe was abſolzied ſimpliciter, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

26. The Circuit Court was opened at Aberdeen by the Right Hon. Lord Craig, when *Jean Nicholſon* in Mains of Ludquhairn, accuſed of child murder, was, in conſequence of her own petition, baniſhed from Scotland for life.—*James Watſon* and *James Levery*, fiſhers in Whitehills, accuſed of ſtealing goods,

part of the cargo of the Fame of Liverpool, wrecked in the neighbourhood, and of *James Gray*, ſoap and candle maker in Banff, accuſed of reſetting goods ſtolen from the ſaid cargo. The Jury returned a verdict, finding the theft againſt Watſon and Leveny not proven; but finding it proven that Gray was guilty of purchaſing different quantities of tallow, knowing the ſame to be part of the cargo of the foreſaid veſſel, and which he had reaſon to believe had been illegally carried off; in conſequence of which verdict, Watſon and Leveny were aſſoilzied and diſmiſſed from the bar, and Gray was ſentenced to four months impriſonment.—*Iſobel Balneaves*, reſiding in Links of Ardnithie, having, upon her own confeſſion, been found guilty of ſtealing a pocket book containing bank notes and different writings, was baniſhed Scotland for life, under the uſual certification.—*James M'Conochie*, reſiding in Middle Belandy, accuſed of aſſaulting and deforcing officers of the revenue, when about to ſeize an unlicenſed ſtill; and the Jury having returned a verdict finding him guilty, but recommending him to the lenity of the Court, he was ſentenced to two months impriſonment.

Weſt.

March 26. The Circuit Court was opened at Glaſgow by the Right Hon. Lord Dunſinnan. *John Brown*, ſlether in Glaſgow, accuſed of the murder or culpable homicide of William Brown, was acquitted of the murder, but found guilty of the culpable homicide, ſentenced to two months impriſonment, and baniſhed Scotland for two years.—*Chriſtian M'Lean*, a vagrant, accuſed of theft, was ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment, to ſtand upon the pillory for one hour with part of the ſtolen goods about her neck, and thereafter to be baniſhed Scotland for life.

April 5. The Circuit Court was opened at Stirling by the Right Hon. Lord Dunſinnan. *John Robert* and *John Douglas*, late ſervants to Mr M'Kechnie, brewer in Falkirk, accuſed of committing a rape on Catharine Carrick, daughter of William Carrick, farmer at Longrig, pariſh of New Monkland, and county of Lanark. After a trial of twelve hours, were found not guilty, aſſoilzied ſimpliciter, and diſmiſſed from the bar.—*Helen Robertſon*, reſidenter in Stirling, accuſed of houſe breaking and theft. The Advocate-Depute having reſtricted the libel againſt her, ſhe was found guilty upon her own confeſſion, and adjudged to tranſportation for ſeven years. But, in the event of her not being removed from the goal of Stirling in the courſe of eighteen months, in order to her being tranſported, her ſentence then is, to ſtand one hour on the pillory, bareheaded, with a label on her breaſt denoting her crime, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for life.—*Robert Veſey*, miner or workman at Cattle Rankine, accuſed of aſſaulting and maltreating Agnes Johnſton, daughter of James Johnſton, workman at Muirhead, with intent to commit a rape, was found guilty, ſentenced to two months impriſonment, then to be whipt, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for life.

The remainder of the Circuits will be given in our Next.

THE month of April has been unuſually cold and unpleaſant. The wind has has blown moſtly from eaſt and north eaſt. Vegetation has made little or no progreſs; and, on the whole, is more backward in every part of the country than it ever has been in the memory of the eldeſt perſons living. From the 1ſt to the 10th was a continued ſtorm, and a vaſt deal of ſnow fell during that time, particularly on the 5th. The only tolerable day during the whole month was Saturday the 27th. In moſt parts of the country the lambs have ſuffered greatly from the cold, the wet, and want of ſuſtenance. The thermometer in the ſhade has ranged from 30° to 45°. Much injury has been done to the ſhipping on the coaſt. Proviſions of all kinds have riſen conſiderably. Beſt beef 5½d. and 6d.; beſt mutton 6d. and 7d.; veal 6d. and 7d. per lb.; lamb from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per quarter. The fiſh market has been tolerably well ſupplied, particularly with haddocks, at a reaſonable rate. The herrings are ſtill caught in the frith.

THE Engliſh report ſtates, that ſuch has been the prevalence of northerly and north-eaſterly winds, that the progreſs of vegetation has every where been remarkably ſlow. Indeed, in the beſt parts of the kingdom, the graſs is only juſt beginning to grow up. But it is not merely in this reſpect that the coldneſs

coldneſs of the ſeaſon has been unfavourable. The general buſineſs of agriculture has been greatly retarded, at leaſt, in the northern diſtricts, where they have had cold winds, attended with froſt, ſleet, and even falls of ſnow. They are much behind hand with the ſowing of both barley and oats even on the warm dry ſoils; and in thoſe that are cold and wet very little of the former has yet been put into the ground. In the mid-land and more ſouthern counties, however, much more of this kind of buſineſs has been accompliſhed, a good deal of each of theſe grains has been ſown. In regard to wheats, ſome have, undoubtedly, been deſtroyed by the great ſeverity of the winter, and others have ſuffered conſiderably by the froſts and ſtrong winds of the laſt and and the preſent months; we hope, however, that the injury done to this valuable crop is, on the whole, leſs than might have been expected. Grain continues to fell without any great advance in the price. Few cattle have been turned out to graſs, there being ſo little: fat cattle are not, however, yet very ſcarce in the northern parts of the iſland; but it is believed that when more of the ſtall-fed ones are killed off, they will become ſo; and be extremely high in the prices, as the graſs-fed flock cannot poſſibly be forwarded in time to ſupply the demands. Great numbers of ſheep have been loſt in mountainous and other high ſituations by the ſeverity of the winter; and others cannot be fattened for want of graſs. In ſome caſes ſcores of lambs have been loſt for want of milk, there being no graſs in the beſt paſtures for the ewes.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Marblehead, in Ireland, the Earl of Clanricarde to Miſs Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart.

March 8. Andrew Robinſon Stoney Bowes Strathmore Stopford Palmer, Eſq; to Miſs Fraſer, daughter of the Rev. Dr Fraſer, of Kirkcubbin.

28. At London, Captain Durham, of the navy, to Lady Charlotte Bruce, ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Elgin.

30. At London, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Wortley, to Lady Caroline Creighton, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Erne.

— At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Morriſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Anne Cuſhnie, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Cuſhnie, merchant in Aberdeen.

— Mr Maxwell Gordon, W. S. to Miſs Jane Taylor, daughter of Mr John Taylor, W. S.

April 15. At Carton in Ireland, Major-General Sir Charles Roſs, Bart. of Balnagown, to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Leinſter.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Miller, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Elizabeth Chriſtie, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Chriſtie of Carnwath.

18. At Hamilton, Robert Croſſe, Eſq; of Barrachie, to Miſs Elizabeth Boyes, eldeſt daughter of John Boyes, jun. Eſq; of Wellhall.

20. William Innes, Eſq; to Mrs Rachael Paxton, widow of Captain William Paxton.

22. At Dankeith, Patrick Ballantine, Eſq; of Cattlehill, to Miſs Mary Kelſo, daughter of Captain John Kelſo, of Dankeith.

— At Balgarvie houſe, Captain John Maitland of the royal navy, to Miſs Ogilvy, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Archibald Ogilvy of Inchmartin.

23. At London, his Grace the Duke of Rutland, to Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carliſle.

25. Sir Henry Tempeſt Vane, Bart. to the Right Hon. Anne, Counteſs of Antrim.

29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Trail, of Liſburn, in Ireland, to Lady Frances Charteris, daughter of the Earl of Wemyſs.

BIRTHS.

March 27. Mrs Ramſay of Barra, a ſon.

April 9. Mrs Leſlie of Findraſſie, a ſon.

10. Mrs Trotter of Dreghorn, a ſon.

19. Mrs Roy of Newtborn, a ſon.

25. Mrs Campbell of South-hall, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Lately, aged 67, John Strange, Eſq; of Portland Place, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. alſo member of many of the learned and literary ſocieties of Europe. Mr Strange was many years Britiſh reſident at Venice, where he formed one of the beſt collections of pictures (particularly

ticularly of the Venetian ſchool) now in England: his library was alſo moſt extenſive and ſplendid. By his will he has directed the whole to be ſold.

At Burdwan, in Bengal, James Spottiſwood of Dunnipace, Eſq.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, the Hon. Lieutenant Roger Montgomerie, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Eglinton.

At Amboor, Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant Colonel Macpherſon, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, and commandant of Amboor. He was 27 years in India, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

Lately, at Cork, the Rt Hon. Robert, Earl of Kingſton.

March 18. At Amſterdam, the Rev. Charles Hunter, miniſter of the Engliſh reformed church there.

29. At London, the Rt Hon. Earl of Lucan, of the kingdom of Ireland. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, Lord Bingham.

April 2. At Lainſhaw, Wm Cuninghame, of Lainſhaw, Eſq.

2. At St Andrew's, Mr John Halket, aged 89, who filled the office of rector of the grammar ſchool there for many years.

3. At Glaſgow, Lieutenant John Grant, ſon of the Rev. James Grant, miniſter of the parish of Logie.

— At Greenock, Mr Archibald Laird, aged 21, ſon of Mr John Laird, merchant.

5. At Cramond, Sir John Inglis, Bart. of Cramond.

— At Rothwick, in the parish of Fettereſſo, Widow Longmuir, aged 98. She enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of good health through life, having never been confined to bed till within eight days of her death, except by child birth. She ſaw a numerous off-ſpring, 62 of her deſcendants being alive. She retained all her ſenſes to the laſt; and regularly attended church, though ſeveral miles diſtant, till a few months ſince.

6. At Halifax, Mr Robert Whitworth, one of the moſt able engineers in England.

12. At Charleton, George Carnegie of Pittarrow, Eſq;

13. At Aberdeen, John Tower, Eſq; late of the iſland of St Croix.

15. Bentley Gordon Bentley, Eſq; Hill-ſtreet, Edinburgh.

14. At Edinburgh, Walter Scott, Eſq; W. S.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Mathieſon, joint rector of the High School.

19. At Culroſs, Mrs Halkerſton, wife of Robert Halkerſton, Eſq; of Carſekerdo.—And John Halkerſton, Eſq; younger of Carſekerdo, died on the 21ſt.

20. At Kirkcaldy, Andrew Rutherford of Croſshill, Eſq;

— Enſign William Watherſton, 84th foot.

21. At Stapleford, county of Leiceſter, the Right Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Harborough.

22. At London, the Right Hon. Henry Yelverton, Earl of Suſſex.

23. At Kelſo, Mr James Palmer, printer.

25. At Roſshall, George Roſs of Stafföld, Eſq;

26. At Gladfield, Lieutenant David Roſs, of the Reay feneible highlanders.

29. At Budgate, Archibald Campbell, Eſq;

30. At Springbank, James Wardrop, Eſq;

— At Kirkcaldy, Mr Robert Heggie, late factor to Mr Oſwald of Dunnikeer.

PREFERMENTS.

Prince Edward, to be Duke of Kent, and of Strathern, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Prince Ernest Augustus, to be Duke of Cumberland, and of Teviotdale, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Armagh, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Earl of Elgin, to be Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Sublime Porte.

Thomas Jackſon, Eſq; to be Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

Haddington, April 26.

Wheat, 30s. 9d. Barley, 23s. Oats, 20s. 5d. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 16s.

Edinburgh, April 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 1od.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

April 12.	April 26.
Bank Stock 137½	136
3 per cent. red. 54	54½
3 per cent. cons. 54½	54½
4 per cent. 69¾	69
India Stock 165¾	166
Lottery Tickets ——	——

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For MAY 1799.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge,
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
And by T. KAY, Strand, London.

NEW PATENTS.

For a Wind-Engine.

THE ſuperiority of human reaſon, is perhaps, in nothing, more conſpicuous, than in its power to ſubject to our uſe, the ſubtileſt and moſt apparently uncontroulable elements of nature: water, fire, air, and all the gaſes, the great engines of the phyſicial operations of the deity, ſeem to confer a ſupernatural potency upon man whenever he is able to wield them.

In the uſe of all theſe, aſtoniſhing improvements have been made in the courſe of the preſent century. The laſt and moſt important have taken place in regard to the ſteem-engine. Nor is there reaſon for fearing, that this ſort of improvement ſhould ſtop here. That new knowledge of the nature of air which we have derived from the pneumatic chemiſtry cannot but give riſe to many more improvements in the uſeful arts, than have, hitherto, been derived from it.

Mr Midhurſt's invention of a WIND-ENGINE for which he has lately obtained a patent, is a natural reſult from the attention which has been paid to all the phænomena of air. His invention is to be carried into effect in connection with a wind-mill. By a pipe properly fitted, it conducts a ſtream of air from the ſails of the wind-mill into a *magazine* underground, in which that air undergoes an exceſſive compreſſion and condenſation, diminiſhing its volume, and increaſing its elaſticity. From this *magazine*, the air, thus condenſed, is to be conducted by a different pipe, to where it may perform, in its expanſion, all the mighty mechanical effects of water or of ſteam.

The invention is ingenious, and cannot fail to prove *uſeful*. We wiſh the inventor, all reaſonable honour and emolument from his patent.

For the manufacture of Morocco Leather from American horſe hides.

THE fact, that animal ſubſtances are ſuſceptible of being preſerved from decay, by being thoroughly penetrated by certain aſtringent vegetable juices, is the foundation of the *art of tanning*. Compare the durability of the raw hide with that of dreſſed leather; you will not fail to be aſtoniſhed at the power of this art, to contribute to the convenience of human life. In its preſent ſtate of improvement, the tanners are enabled to imitate, in their proceſſes, the aſpect and texture of the ſkins of one ſpecies of animals, by the changes which they can accompliſh upon thoſe of another ſpecies.

Mr William Allen of Long lane, has recently obtained his Majeſty's letters patent, ſecuring to him, for fourteen years, the ſole right to his invention for *the manufacture of morocco leather from American horſe hides*. The hides are to be ſoftened under water, ſpread on a tanner's beam; wrought with a knife on the fleſh ſide; ſubjected to the action of lime-water; treated under it, as goat's ſkins, of which morocco-leather is made; put into hot-water, with dog's dung, again wrought on both ſides, with a knife on a tanner's beam, put into blood warm water with bran then tanned with ſumach, as goat's ſkin morocco.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1799.

ACCOUNT OF JOHN ROEBUCK, M. D. F. R. S. EDIN.

Communicated by Mr Jardine, F. R. S. Edin. and Profeſſor of Logick in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

FROM VOL. IV. OF TRANSACTIONS R. S. EDIN.

DOCTOR JOHN ROEBUCK was born at Sheffield in Yorkſhire, in the year 1718. His father was a conſiderable manufacturer and exporter of Sheffield goods, who, by his abilities and induſtry, had acquired a competent fortune. John, his eldeſt ſon, the ſubject of this memoir, was intended, by his father, for carrying on his own lucrative buſineſs at Sheffield; but was, from his early youth, irreſiſtably attached to other purſuits, more calculated to gratify his ambition, and give fuller play to his powers. Notwithſtanding this diſappointment in his favourite object, his father had liberality enough to encourage his riſing genius, and to give him all the advantages of a regular education.

After he had gone through the uſual courſe of the Grammar-ſchool at Sheffield, both his father and mother being ſtrict diſſenters, they placed their ſon, for ſome years, under the tuition of the late Dr Doddridge, who was, at that time, maſter of an Academy at Northampton, and had juſtly acquired high reputation among the diſſenters, both as a divine and as an inſtructer of youth. Under the Doctor's care Mr Roebuck made great proficiency, and laid the foundation of that claſſical taſte and knowledge for which he was afterwards eminently diſtinguiſhed. It would appear that Dr Doddridge had been much pleaſed with the ardour and enthuſiaſm, in the purſuit of knowledge, diſcovered by his pupil; for, Mr Roebuck, in an after period of his life, uſed frequently to mention the ſubjects of converſation and enquiries of various kinds, in which the Doctor had engaged him. It was during his reſidence at this Academy, that he contracted an intimate acquaintance with his fellow-ſtudents, Mr Jeremiah Dyſon, afterwards much known in the political world, and Mr Mark Akenſide, afterwards Dr Akenſide, which terminated only with their lives.

From the Academy at Northampton, he was ſent to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, where he applied to the ſtudy of medicine, and particularly to that of chemiſtry, which, about that time, began to attract ſome attention in Scotland. While he reſided there he diſtinguiſhed himſelf much, among his fellow ſtudents, in their literary ſocieties and converſations, by great logical and metaphyſical acuteneſs, and by great ingenuity and reſource in argumentation. The late ſagacious Dr Porterfield, to whom he had been introduced, obſerved and encouraged his riſing genius, and was greatly inſtrumental in promoting his improvement. There, too, he formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr Home, Mr Robertſon, afterwards Dr Robertſon, Mr Principle, afterwards Lord Alemoor, and ſeveral other perſons of literary eminence; a circumſtance which produced, in his mind, a partiality ever afterwards in favour of Scotland, and contributed not a little to his making choice of it for the chief field of his future exertions and induſtry.

After Mr Roebuck had gone through a regular courſe of medical education at Edinburgh, being now de-

determined to follow the practice of phyſic he next ſpent ſome time at the Univerſity of Leyden, then in high reputation as the firſt ſchool of medicine in Europe: There, after the uſual reſidence and courſe of trials, he obtained a degree in medicine; and his diſploma, dated 21ſt February 1743, has affixed to it the reſpectable names of Muſchenbroek, Oſterdyk, Van Royen, Albinus, Gaubius, &c. He left Leyden, after having viſited ſome part of the north of Germany, about the end of the year 1744.

Soon after his return from the Continent, ſome circumſtances induced Dr Roebuck to ſettle, as a phyſician, at Birmingham. Before that time, Birmingham had begun to make a rapid progreſs in arts, manufactures, and population, and, by the death of an aged phyſician, an opening was preſented to him, which afforded an immediate proſpect of encouragement in that line. His education, talents, and intereſting manners, were calculated to promote his ſucceſs as a phyſician. He accordingly met there, at a period more early than he expected, with great encouragement, and was ſoon diſtinguiſhed, in that town, and the country adjacent, for his ſkill, integrity, and charitable compaſſion, in the diſcharge of the duties of his profeſſion.

It appeared, however, ſoon after his reſidence was fixed at Birmingham, that his ſtudies and induſtry were turned to other objects beſides thoſe of his profeſſion. Strongly attached to the riſing ſcience of chemiſtry, he conceived high views of extending its uſefulneſs, and of rendering it ſubſervient to the improvement of arts and manufactures. With this view, he fitted up a ſmall laboratory in his own houſe, in which he ſpent every moment of his time, which he could ſpare from the duties of his profeſſion. There, in the true ſpirit of his great maſter, Lord Bacon, of whoſe philoſophy he was a great admirer, he carried on various chemical proceſſes of great importance, and laid the foundation of his future projects, on well tried and well digeſted experiments.

The firſt efforts of his genius and induſtry, thus directed, led him to the diſcovery of certain improved methods of refining gold and ſilver, and particularly to an ingenious method of collecting the ſmaller particles of theſe precious metals, which had been formerly loſt in the practical operations of many of the manufacturers. By other chemical proceſſes, carried on about the ſame time in his little laboratory, he diſcovered alſo improved methods of making ſublimate, hartſhorn, and ſundry other articles of equal importance. After having received full ſatisfaction from the experiments upon which ſuch diſcoveries and improvements were founded, he next digeſted a plan for rendering them beneficial to himſelf, and uſeful to the public. A great part of his time being ſtill employed in the duties of his profeſſion, he found it neceſſary to connect himſelf with ſome perſon in whom he could repoſe confidence, and who might be, in other reſpects, qualified to give him ſupport and aſſiſtance in carrying on his intended eſtabliſhments. With this view, he choſe as his aſſociate Mr Samuel Garbet of Birmingham, a gentleman well qualified by his abilities, activity, and enterpriſing ſpirit, for bearing his part in their future undertakings. Their firſt project was the eſtabliſhment of an extenſive laboratory at Birmingham, for the purpoſes above mentioned, which, conducted by Dr Roebuck's chemical knowledge, and Mr Garbet's able and judicious management, was productive of many advantages to the manufacturers of that place, and of ſuch emolument to themſelves, as contributed greatly to the boldneſs of their future projects. That laboratory has, ever ſince that time, continued at Birmingham, and is ſtill conducted by

by Mr Garbert. Dr Roebuck, long before his death, had given up his intereſt in it.

About this time, in 1747, the Doctor married Miſs Ann Roe of Sheffield, a lady of a great and generous ſpirit, whoſe temper and diſpoſition equally fitted her for enjoying the proſperous circumſtances of their early life, and for bearing her equal ſhare of thoſe anxieties and diſappointments in buſineſs which ſhaded, but did not obſcure, the later period of their lives.

Dr Roebuck's unremitted perſeverance in his chemical ſtudies, together with the ſucceſs that attended them, led him, ſtep by ſtep, to other reſearches of great public and private benefit.

The extenſive uſe of the vitriolic acid in chemiſtry, and the proſpect of its application to ſome of the mechanic arts, had produced a great demand for that article, and turned the attention of chemiſts to various methods of obtaining it. The late Dr Ward had obtained a patent for making it; and, though the ſubſtances from which it might be obtained, as well as certain methods of obtaining it, had been known to others, and particularly pointed out by Lemery the elder, and by Glauber, yet Dr Ward was the firſt, it is believed, who eſtabliſhed a profitable manufacture upon the diſcovery. Much, however, was wanting to render the acid of univerſal uſe in chemiſtry, and of extenſive utility in the arts, where great quantities of it were required. The price of it was high, ariſing from the great expence of the glaſs veſſels, which were made uſe of by Dr Ward in procuring it, and the frequent accidents to which they were liable in the proceſs.

Dr Roebuck had been for ſome time, engaged in making experiments with a view to reduce the price, and at length diſcovered a method of preparing it, by ſubſtituting, in place of the glaſs veſſels formerly uſed, lead ones of a great ſize; which ſubſtitution, together with ſundry other improvements in different parts of the proceſs, completely effected his end.

After the neceſſary preparations had been made, Meſſrs Roebuck and Garbet eſtabliſhed a manufacture of the oil of vitriol at Preſtonpans, in Scotland, in the year 1749. This eſtabliſhment not a little alarmed Dr Ward, who attempted to defeat their plan, by taking out a patent for Scotland, in addition to the one he had formerly obtained. In this attempt he failed. Dr Roebuck's diſcovery was found not to come within the ſpecification of Dr Ward's patent.

The Preſtonpans Company, convinced that patents are of little avail in preſerving the property of new inventions or diſcoveries, in conducting their vitriol works reſolved to have recourſe to the more effectual methods of concealment and ſecrecy. By that method they were enabled to preſerve the advantages of their ingenuity and induſtry for a long period of years, and not only ſerved the public at a much cheaper rate than had been done formerly, but, it is believed, they realized, in that manufacture, a greater annual profit from a ſmaller capital than had been done in any ſimilar undertaking. The vitriol work is ſtill carried on at Preſtonpans; but, long before Dr Roebuck's death, he was obliged to withdraw his capital from it.

About this time Dr Roebuck was urged, by ſome of his friends, to leave Birmingham, and to ſettle as a phyſician in London, where his abilities might have had a more extenſive field of exertion. He had been early honoured with the acquaintance of the late Marquis of Rockingham, who, as a lover of arts, had frequently engaged him in chemical experiments at Rockingham-houſe. It was there, alſo, he became acquainted with the late Sir George Saville, and with ſeveral other perſons of rank and influence. His

old friend and ſchool fellow, Mr Dyſon, too, by this time, had acquired conſiderable name and influence, and preſſed him much to take that ſtep. Under ſuch patronage; and with the energy of ſuch talents as Dr Roebuck poſſeſſed, there could be little doubt of his ſoon arriving at an eminent rank, as a phyſician in London. But the chemical concerns, with which he was at that time deeply occupied, held out to him a proſpect of a richer harveſt, determined him to give up the practice of medicine altogether, and to fix his reſidence, for the greateſt part of the year, in Scotland.

The ſucceſs of the eſtabliſhments at Preſtonpans, which had far exceeded their expectation, enabled the Doctor and his partner Mr Garbet, to plan and execute other works of greater benefit and public utility. In the proſecution of his chemical ſtudies and experiments, Dr Roebuck had been led to beſtow great attention on the proceſſes of ſmelting ironſtone, and had made ſome diſcoveries, by which that operation might be greatly facilitated, particularly by uſing pitcoal in place of charcoal. Mr William Caddell of Cockenzie, in the neighbourhood of Preſtonpans, a gentleman earneſtly intent upon promoting manufactures in Scotland, had, for ſeveral years, laboured, without much ſucceſs, an eſtabliſhing a manufacture of iron; a circumſtance which may have probably contributed to turn Dr Roebuck's attention more particularly to that ſubject. As the capital which he and his partner Mr Garbet could appropriate for carrying on the iron manufacture was not equal to ſuch an undertaking, and chiefly depended upon the profits of their other works, their firſt intention was to attempt a ſmall eſtabliſhment of that kind, in the vicinity of their vitriol works at Preſtonpans. But the flattering proſpects of ſucceſs, ariſing from a courſe of experiments which Dr Roebuck had lately made, encouraged them to extend their plan, and to project a very extenſive manufactory of iron. A ſufficient capital was ſoon procured, through the confidence which many of their friends repoſed in their abilities and integrity. In fact, the eſtabliſhment which they made, or rather the capital which gave it exiſtence, was the united capital of a band of relations and friends, who truſted to Dr Roebuck and Mr Garbet the management of a great part of their fortune. When all previous matters had been concerted, reſpecting their intended eſtabliſhment, the chief exertions of chemical and mechanical ſkill, neceſſary in the execution, were expected from Dr Roebuck. It fell to his ſhare alſo to fix upon the beſt and moſt favourite ſituation for erecting their intended works. With that view, Dr Roebuck examined many different places in Scotland, particularly thoſe on both ſides of the Frith of Forth; and, after a careful and minute compariſon of their advantages and diſadvantages, he at length made choice of a ſpot, on the banks of the river *Carron*, as the moſt advantageous ſituation for the eſtabliſhment of the iron manufacture. There, he found, they could eaſily command abundance of water for the neceſſary machinery; and in the neighbourhood of it, as well as every where both along the north and ſouth coaſts of the Frith, were to be found inexhauſtible quarries of ironſtone, limeſtone, and coal. From Carron, alſo, they could eaſily tranſport their manufactures to different countries by ſea. The communication with Glaſgow, at that time, by land-carriage, which opened up to them a ready way to the American market, was ſhort and eaſy.

Many other things, which need not be here enumerated, fell to Dr Roebuck's ſhare in preparing and providing for the introduction of this new manufacture into Scotland, particularly with reſpect to the planning and erection of the furnaces and machinery.

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To insure success, in that department, nothing was omitted which ability, industry, and experience could suggest. With this view, he called to his assistance Mr Smeaton, then by far the first engineer in England. It was from him he received plans and drawings of the water-wheels and blowing apparatus, which, notwithstanding all the mechanical improvements which have been made since, remain unrivalled in any of the other ironworks erected in Britain. This was the first introduction of Mr Smeaton into Scotland, and was the occasion of various other displays of the skill and experience of that celebrated engineer in that part of the island. With the same view, and to the same effect, in a future period of his operations, he employed Mr James Watt, then of Glasgow, and had the merit of rendering that inventive genius, in the mechanical arts, better known both in this country and in England.

The necessary preparations, for the establishment of the ironworks at Carron, were finished in the end of the year 1759: and on the 21st of January 1760 the first furnace was blown: and in a short time afterwards a second was erected.

No period of Dr Roebuck's life required from him more vigorous and laborious exertions than that of the establishment of the Carron works, and the first trials of the furnaces and machinery. His family and friends remember well the ardour and interest which he discovered; the incessant labour and watchfulness which he exerted on that occasion. Every thing was untried, the furnaces, the machinery, the materials, the workmen; the novelty of the undertaking in that country, its extent and difficulty, and the great stake at issue, were circumstances that must have occasioned much serious thought and anxiety to the partner, upon the credit of whose knowledge and experience the work had been undertaken. But the Doctor had great powers and great resources: and the first trial gave sufficient indications of future success.

For some time after the establishment of the Carron works, Dr Roebuck continued to give his attention and assistance in the general management and superintendance of them, and with him all measures of future operations were concerted. During this period, some alterations of great importance were suggested by him, and carried into effect. By carefully observing the progress of smelting in the furnaces, at first worked by bellows, besides their being subject to various accidents, the Doctor discovered the necessity of rendering the blast both stronger and more equable; and proposing, as a problem to Mr Smeaton, the best method of effecting that end, that celebrated engineer soon gave the plan of a blast by three or four cylinders, which was afterwards tried, and succeeded even beyond expectation.

When the business at Carron sunk by degrees into a matter of ordinary detail, afforded less scope for the Doctor's peculiar talents, he was unfortunately tempted to engage in a new and different undertaking; from the failure of which he suffered a reverse of fortune, was deprived of the advantages resulting from his other works, and, during the remainder of his life, became subjected to much anxiety and disappointment.

The establishment of the Carron works, and the interest Dr Roebuck had in their success, had naturally turned his attention to the state of the coal in the neighbourhood of that place, and to the means of procuring the extraordinary supplies of it which the ironworks might in future require. With the view, therefore, of increasing the quantity of coal worked in that neighbourhood, by an adventure which he thought would also turn out to his own emolument, he was induced to become lessee of the Duke of Hamilton's extensive coal and salt works

at Borrowſtounneſs. The coal there was repreſented to exiſt in great abundance, and underſtood to be of ſuperior quality; and as Dr Roebuck had made himſelf acquainted with the moſt improved methods of working coal in England, and then not practiſed in Scotland, he had little doubt of this adventure turning out beneficial and highly lucrative. In this, however, he was cruelly diſappointed. The opening of the principal *ſtratum* of coal required much longer time, and much greater expence, than had been calculated; and, after it was opened, the perpetual ſucceſſion of difficulties and obſtacles whith occurred in the working of the coal, was ſuch as has been ſeldom experienced in any work of that kind. The reſult was, that after many years of labour and induſtry, there were ſunk in the coal and ſalt works at Borrowſtounneſs, not only his own, and the conſiderable fortune brought him by his wife, but the regular profits of his more ſucceſsful works; and, along therewith, what diſtreſſed him above every thing, great ſums of money borrowed from relations and friends, which he was never able to repay: not to mention, that, from the ſame cauſe, he was, during the laſt twenty years of his life, ſubjected to a conſtant ſucceſſion of hopes and diſappointments, to a courſe of labour and drudgery ill ſuited to his taſte and turn of mind, to the irkſome and teaſing buſineſs of managing and ſtudying the humours of working colliers. But all theſe difficulties his unconquerable and perſevering ſpirit would have overcome, if the never ceaſing demands of his coalworks, after having exhauſted the profits, had not alſo compelled him to withdraw his capital from all his different works in ſucceſſion; from the refining work at Birmingham, the vitriol work at Preſtonpans, the iron-works at Carron, as well as to part with his intereſt in the project of improving the ſteam-engine, in which he had become a partner with Mr Watt, the original inventor, and from which he had reaſon to hope for future emolument. It would be painful to mention the unhappy conſequences of this ruinous adventure to his family and to himſelf. It cut off for ever the flattering proſpect which they had of an independent fortune, ſuited to their education and rank in life. It made many cruel encroachments upon the time and occupations of a man, whoſe mind was equally fitted to enjoy the high attainments of ſcience, and the elegant amuſements of taſte. As the price of ſo many ſacrifices, he was only enabled to draw from his colliery, and that by the indulgence of his creditors, a moderate annual maintainance for himſelf and family during his life. At his death, his widow was left without any proviſion whatever for her immediate or future ſupport, and without the ſmalleſt advantage from the extraordinary exertions and meritorious induſtry of her huſband.

(*To be continued.*)

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE OF ANCIENT SCOTLAND.

Cauſes of Scottiſh Barbariſm—Proximity of England, &c.

*From Fragments of Scottiſh Hiſtory**.

"NOTHING," ſays a learned modern author (1), "can be more erroneous, than the magnificent ideas formed of the roaſt beef of Old England." And he ſpeaks with juſtice.—The truth is, that while the more elevated ranks enjoyed a ſort of ſavage abundance, the commons had ſcarcely ſufficient to preſerve life.—When Æneas Sylvius paſſed to the Engliſh borders, he found the people in a moſt deplorable ſtate. He complains that he could get neither bread nor wine. All the inhabitants ſtared

(1) David Hume.

* See pages 184. 256.

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